United Nations A/64/595

General Assembly

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28 December 2009

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 145

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th and 22nd meetings, on 6 October and 23 December 2009. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.4 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 55/235 and 55/236 (A/64/220).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/64/L.25

4. At its 22nd meeting, on 23 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (A/C.5/64/L.25), submitted by the Chairperson of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representatives of Switzerland and Ireland.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/64/L.25 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/235 and 55/236 of 23 December 2000, 58/256 of 23 December 2003 and 61/243 of 22 December 2006,

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General in paragraph 15 of resolution 55/235 to update the composition of the levels of contribution of Member States for peacekeeping operations described in the resolution on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established in the resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly,

Recalling further its decision, in paragraph 16 of resolution 55/235, to review the structure of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations after nine years,

Reaffirming the principles set out in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 55/235 and 55/236,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[1] and of the updated composition of levels of contribution for peacekeeping operations for the period 2010 to 2012 contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the following general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations:

(a) The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) In order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures;

(d) The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in

[1] A/64/220.

connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations;

(e) Where circumstances warrant, the General Assembly should give special consideration to the situation of any Member States which are victims of, and those which are otherwise involved in, the events or actions leading to a peacekeeping operation;

3. *Also reaffirms* that assessment rates for the financing of peacekeeping operations should be based on the scale of assessments for the regular budget of the United Nations, with an appropriate and transparent system of adjustments based on levels of Member States, consistent with the principles outlined above;

4. *Further reaffirms* that the permanent members of the Security Council should form a separate level and that, consistent with their special responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security, they should be assessed at a higher rate than for the regular budget;

5. *Affirms* that all discounts resulting from adjustments to the regular budget assessment rates of Member States in levels C through J shall be borne on a pro rata basis by the permanent members of the Security Council;

6. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries should be placed in a separate level and receive the highest rate of discount available under the scale;

7. *Also reaffirms* that the statistical data used for setting the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be the same as the data used in preparing the regular budget scale of assessments, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Further reaffirms* the decision to create levels of discount to facilitate automatic, predictable movement between categories on the basis of the per capita gross national income of Member States;

9. *Decides* that, as from 1 January 2010, the rates of assessment for peacekeeping should be based on the ten levels of contribution and parameters set forth in the table below, subject to the provisions of the present resolution:

Level	*Criteria*	*Threshold in United States dollars (2010-2012)*	*Discount (per cent)*
A	Permanent members of the Security Council	Not applicable	Premium
B	All Member States, except those covered below and level A	Not applicable	0
C	As listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/235	Not applicable	7.5
D	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 13,416	20

Level	*Criteria*	*Threshold in United States dollars (2010-2012)*	*Discount (per cent)*
E	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.8 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 12,074	40
F	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.6 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 10,733	60
G	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.4 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 9,391	70
H	Member States with per capita gross national income less than 1.2 times the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 8,050	80 (or 70 on a voluntary basis)[a]
I	Member States with per capita gross national income less than the average for all Member States (except level A, C and J contributors)	Under 6,708	80
J	Least developed countries (except level A and C contributors)	Not applicable	90

[a] Member States in level H* have a discount of 70 per cent.

10. *Reaffirms* that Member States will be assigned to the lowest level of contribution with the highest discount for which they are eligible, unless they indicate a decision to move to a higher level;

11. *Also reaffirms* that for purposes of determining the eligibility of Member States for contribution in particular levels during the 2010-2012 scale period, the average per capita gross national income of all Member States will be 6,708 United States dollars and the per capita gross national income of Member States will be the average of 2002 to 2007 figures;

12. *Further reaffirms* that transition periods of two years will apply to countries moving up by two levels, and that transition periods of three years will apply to countries moving up by three or more levels without prejudice to paragraph 10 above;

13. *Reaffirms* that transitions as specified above will occur in equal increments over the transition period as designated above;

14. *Endorses* the updated composition of levels to be applied in adjusting regular budget scale rates to establish Member States' rates of assessment for

peacekeeping operations for the period from 2010 to 2012,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the composition of the levels described above on a triennial basis, in conjunction with the regular budget scale of assessment reviews, in accordance with the criteria established above, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

16. *Recognizes* the concerns raised by Member States, including Bahrain and the Bahamas, regarding the structure of the levels;

17. *Also recognizes* the need to review the structure of the levels of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

18. *Desires* to address the issues referred to above in an effective and expeditious manner;

19. *Decides* to review the structure of the levels of the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations with a view to a decision, if agreed, no later than its sixty-seventh session.

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[2] Ibid., annex III.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 130

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 9th and 22nd meetings, on 28 October and 23 December 2009. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.9 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities (A/64/284);

(b) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities: procurement governance arrangements within the United Nations (A/64/284/Add.1);

(c) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities: sustainable procurement (A/64/284/Add.2);

(d) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/501);

(e) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of procurement management in the Secretariat (A/64/369);

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(f) Report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on its activities for the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009 (A/64/288).

II. Consideration of draft decision A/C.5/64/L.26

4. At its 22nd meeting, on 23 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Questions deferred for future consideration" (A/C.5/64/L.26), submitted by the Chairperson of the Committee.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/64/L.26 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Questions deferred for future consideration

A

The General Assembly decides to defer until the resumed first part of its sixty-fourth session consideration of the following agenda items and related documents:

Item 130
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on its activities for the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009[1]

Item 132
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Report of the Secretary-General on limited budgetary discretion[2]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on limited budgetary discretion[3]

Item 141
Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244 and 59/272

B

The General Assembly decides to defer until its sixty-fifth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 130
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities[4]

Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities: procurement governance arrangements within the United Nations[5]

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[1] A/64/288.
[2] A/64/562.
[3] A/64/7/Add.18.
[4] A/64/284.
[5] A/64/284/Add.1.

Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities: sustainable procurement[6]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on United Nations procurement activities[7]

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of procurement management in the Secretariat[8]

Item 137
Human resources management

Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat[9]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of continuing appointments[10]

Report of the Secretary-General on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and possible criminal behaviour, 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009[11]

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Ethics Office[12]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on human resources management[13]

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[6] A/64/284/Add.2.
[7] A/64/501.
[8] A/64/369.
[9] A/64/352.
[10] A/64/267.
[11] A/64/269.
[12] A/64/316.
[13] A/64/518.

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Agenda items 132 and 69 (c)

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.36

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

1. At its 21st and 22nd meetings, on 18 and 23 December 2009, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/64/9) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.36. At the 21st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions introduced the related report of that Committee (A/64/7/Add.14). The draft decision submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations was before the Committee (see para. 3).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.21 and 22).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] decides to inform the General Assembly that, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.36, additional requirements of up to $1,159,100 net

[1] A/C.5/64/9.
[2] A/64/7/Add.14.

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($1,281,600 gross) would be required for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010, under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, for the continuation of the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General relating to the situation in Myanmar. Requirements have been included in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the Assembly and/or the Security Council.[3]

[3] A/64/349/Add.1.

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General Assembly

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Agenda items 132 and 115

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/64/L.27

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

1. At its 21st and 22nd meetings, on 18 and 23 December 2009, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/64/11) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/64/L.27. At the 21st meeting, on 18 December, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions introduced the related report of that Committee (A/64/7/Add.17). At its 22nd meeting, on 23 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision submitted by the Chairperson of the Fifth Committee following informal consultations (see para. 3).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.21 and 22).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] decides to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/64/L.27, there

[1] A/C.5/64/11.
[2] A/64/7/Add.17.

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would be a need for an additional appropriation in the amount of $1,948,900 gross ($1,777,700 net) under section 3, Political affairs ($1,409,600), section 28D, Office of Central Support Services ($369,100), and section 35, Staff assessment ($171,200), to be offset by the same amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.

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Agenda items 132 and 55 (b)

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

1. At its 21st and 22nd meetings, on 18 and 23 December 2009, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/64/12) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64. At the 21st meeting, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions orally presented the related report of that Committee (see A/C.5/64/SR.21). The draft decision submitted by the Chairperson following informal consultations was before the Committee (see para. 3).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.21 and 22).

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Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General[1] and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] decides to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, additional resources amounting to $1,689,300 gross ($1,460,000 net), after recosting, would be required under section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice ($1,433,000), section 28F, Administration, Vienna ($27,000), and section 36, Staff assessment ($229,300), to be offset by the same amount under Income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.

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[1] A/C.5/64/12.

[2] See A/C.5/64/SR.21.

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Agenda items 132 and 53 (a)

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Yuliana Zhivkova **Georgieva** (Bulgaria)

1. At its 21st and 22nd meetings, on 18 and 23 December 2009, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/64/13) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59. At the 21st meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions orally presented the related report of that Committee (see A/C.5/64/SR.21). The draft decision submitted by the Chairman following informal consultations was before the Committee (see para. 3 below).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/64/SR.21 and 22).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General[1] and the related oral report of the

[1] A/C.5/64/13.

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Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] decides to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, additional resources amounting to $516,100 would be required under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium. The requirements, related to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee, to be held in Brazil in 2012, will be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, while the Government of Brazil will defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243.

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[2] See A/C.5/64/SR.21.

United Nations A/64/601

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 157
Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

The total expenditure for UNMIL for that period has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, security sector, peace consolidation, rule of law and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	298 001.3	293 168.0	4 833.3	1.6
Civilian personnel	115 293.9	114 925.5	368.4	0.3
Operational costs	190 412.8	185 375.4	5 037.4	2.6
Gross requirements	**603 708.0**	**593 468.9**	**10 239.1**	**1.7**
Staff assessment income	11 641.3	11 468.9	172.4	1.5
Net requirements	**592 066.7**	**582 000.0**	**10 066.7**	**1.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	**603 760.8**	**593 521.7**	**10 239.1**	**1.7**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	215	160	172	(7.5)[c]
Military contingents	11 602	11 502	10 659	7.3
United Nations police	582	463	479	(3.5)[c]
Formed police units	845	605	658	(8.8)[d]
International staff	547	547	474	13.3
National staff	1 047	1 047	963	8.0
United Nations Volunteers	251	251	223	11.2
Temporary positions[e]				
International staff	2	2	2	—
National staff	2	2	2	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

[c] Resulted from slower than anticipated drawdown in the levels of military observers and United Nations police personnel.

[d] Resulted from the increased authorized strength of the police component of the Mission based on Security Council resolution 1836 (2008).

[e] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 March 2008 (A/62/764), amounted to $603,708,000 gross ($592,066,700 net) exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $52,800. It provided for 215 military observers, 11,602 military contingent personnel, 1,187 United Nations police personnel (including 605 formed police units personnel), 549 international staff and 1,049 national staff (including 57 National Officers and 2 international and 2 national temporary positions), and 251 United Nations Volunteers.

2. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 40 of its report on the financing of UNMIL dated 15 May 2008 (A/62/781/Add.10), the General Assembly, by its resolution 62/263 of 20 June 2008, appropriated the amount of $603,708,000 gross ($592,066,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. That amount was assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of UNMIL was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1509 (2003) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1777 (2007) and 1836 (2008).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective of advancing the peace process in Liberia.

5. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, for security sector, peace consolidation, rule of law and support components.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2008/09 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 amounted to $593,468,900 gross ($582 million net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind which amounted to $52,800, compared to the resources approved for the maintenance of the Mission for the period, which amounted to $603,708,000 gross ($592,066,700 net) under the terms of General Assembly resolution 62/263.

8. The main factors that impacted the implementation of the Mission's budget during the reporting period were the accelerated drawdown of the military component of the Mission from a strength of 12,924 contingent personnel to 10,066 personnel as at 30 June 2009, which resulted in reduced resource requirements with respect to the costs of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments for services rendered by their contingent personnel, as well as for the use of their contingent-owned major and self-sustainment equipment. In addition, a number of contingents were not fully self-sustained particularly in the areas of communications, medical and special equipment, which also contributed to lower cost with respect to the reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments.

9. The marked increase in price of petroleum on the world market resulted in increases in the price of diesel fuel of 4.4 per cent under facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation and 9.8 per cent with respect to aviation fuel. Additional expenditure was incurred with respect to the recapitalization of the Mission's vehicle fleet and its communications and information technology networks, owing to technological obsolescence and imminent completion of the economically useful life within these categories of equipment.

10. The Mission, during the performance reporting period, assisted the Government of Liberia in the areas of security sector reform, the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy, the promotion of national reconciliation, constitutional review, the consolidation of State authority throughout the country, the continued development of economic revitalization supported through the facilitation and the promotion of the efficient management of natural resources, including timber, rubber and diamonds, as well as strengthening the capacities of rule of law institutions.

11. In the area of the security sector, progress was made with respect to the activation of the first battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia and a coordinated national security strategy implementation matrix for all security agencies was completed in September 2008 with implementation formally launched in February 2009. However, the restructuring of the security architecture remained incomplete pending the passage of necessary security and intelligence reform legislation. While 212 Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit personnel were trained, equipped and deployed, the target strength of 500 was not achieved owing to delays both in internal recruitment by the Liberia National Police and in the arrival of donor-provided support. The achievement of full operational capacity of the Liberia National Police was a complex process beset by many challenges, including the absence of commensurate donor support to equip the police and to establish police infrastructure in the counties. Notwithstanding, the Liberia National Police five-year strategic plan was finalized during the reporting period and will provide a framework for bringing together the Government of Liberia, police leadership, donor partners and UNMIL around an agreed set of priorities, which will facilitate the effective coordination of bilateral assistance in the next fiscal year.

12. Within the framework of peace consolidation, progress was achieved through facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups and strengthening the capacity of local government through the county support team process, as well as with the strategic plan for the legislature approved and the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) developed. The President of Liberia constituted the Constitutional Review Taskforce in January 2009. However, its members did not take up their positions during the reporting

period. The Forestry Development Authority completed surveys of 15 identified protected areas in accordance with the 2006 National Forestry Law, and, while 23 environment inspectors were deployed to 8 counties, the target of 30 inspectors was not met owing to budgetary constraints of the Environmental Protection Agency. An increase in Government revenue stemming directly from the rubber sector was not achieved owing to a two-thirds decline in the price of rubber on the international market during the July to December 2008 period. An increase in the number of war-affected young people participating in community-based recovery programmes was achieved during the reporting period; labour-intensive emergency employment initiatives targets, however, were not met as the joint implementation agreement involving the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Public Works was not finalized.

13. Within the rule of law component, progress was slow. While the Truth and Reconciliation Commission completed its work and published its report, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights was not constituted and its commissioners were not appointed. The Government did not set up the Steering Committee intended to coordinate and oversee the drafting of State party reports. However, the Law Reform Commission was established and the Penal Reform Strategic Plan was finalized. While there was an increase in the number of counties with assigned public defence counsel, the judicial and corrections systems were plagued by long pretrial detentions and jailbreaks.

14. A technical assessment mission, led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, visited UNMIL from 26 April to 6 May 2009 (S/2009/299) and found that although progress had been made from the extremely low starting point of a completely failed State following 14 years of civil war, an infrastructure in ruins, a third of the country's population displaced and a completely collapsed public sector, the prevailing stability in Liberia remains extremely fragile. This was owed mainly to the limited capacity of the country's security and judicial institutions and a myriad of residual challenges still remaining, most of which are rooted in the same factors that led to the civil war. Many contentious issues and political undercurrents, without the deterrence provided by UNMIL, could rapidly develop into major destabilizing factors. The impact of the global economic turndown will continue to exacerbate those issues, contributing to an increase in violent crime and civil unrest.

15. The slow passage of enabling legislation in the areas of security sector reform, judicial and penal reform and constitutional review, as well as the delayed establishment of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Law Reform Commission, impacted the performance of UNMIL during the period. Furthermore, the global economic downturn has exacerbated the Government's pervasive budgetary constraints and delayed counterpart donor support. Finally, capacity constraints in Liberia's governance, and security and rule of law institutions continue to hinder sustained progress.

C. Regional mission cooperation

16. Within the context of the mandate of UNMIL, regional coordination continued in the 2008/09 period, which ensured a consistent approach with other United Nations entities in the region (the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

(UNIPSIL), the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)) on common security concerns. Such coordination included joint patrols with mission counterparts and military observers from UNOCI and the Government authorities of Guinea and Sierra Leone. Through the consultative processes that have been established in the Mano River Union countries (Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone, the International Contact Group and the respective United Nations country teams for Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone), regular meetings were held to jointly address regional issues relating to youth unemployment, small arms, drugs, human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, polio and other diseases, food security, the harmonization of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, border management and control, refugees, internally displaced persons, and the general strengthening of the Mano River Union partnerships. Moreover, UNMIL provided air transport support to UNOCI, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the rotation of their military contingents.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

17. Coordination and collaboration between UNMIL and the United Nations country team took place within the integrated mission framework and through an avowed principle of "one UN" under a single leadership. The country team has worked closely with the peacekeeping mission since UNMIL's inception under the guidance of a combined Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Recovery and Governance. Coordination and collaboration were achieved through a variety of mechanisms, which included bi-weekly country team meetings chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator, for consultation on substantive programme, operational and administrative issues, which are attended by Heads of United Nations agencies and related UNMIL section chiefs. Working-level coordination mechanisms between the country team and UNMIL also included an operations group, a senior programming level group and the inter-agency programming team. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also chaired bi-weekly strategic planning group meetings, bringing together UNMIL section heads and country team agency heads. The country team provides inputs into the Secretary-General's periodic progress reports on Liberia and consolidation drawdown and withdrawal benchmark progress reports. Key framework documents such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) were prepared with the active participation of UNMIL sections and closely linked United Nations support to the national poverty reduction strategy process. Five specific outcome groups were established related to key UNDAF/poverty reduction strategy outputs, which are chaired by senior level UNMIL and country team representatives to plan and coordinate all United Nations activities within these thematic areas and to correspond to the Government's poverty reduction strategy pillar structure. All these mechanisms contributed to information sharing and improvement in the image of a United Nations determined to deliver as one, avoiding duplication of efforts and resource wastage.

E. Mission support initiatives

18. The Mission deployed an additional Mi-26 helicopter to support the repatriation of a motorized battalion based in Greenville and its backfilling by two companies of another mechanized battalion that were previously based in Tubmanburg. The requirement to execute the repatriation and emplacement by air was due to the Greenville Port not being able to be utilized by UNMIL coastal freighter because of a sunken commercial vessel blocking the only usable berth. In addition, the only two roads into and out of Greenville are limited to 10 tons gross weight. The use of the additional Mi-26 helicopter allowed UNMIL to achieve the repatriation and drawdown timelines in accordance with Security Council resolution 1836 (2008).

19. The advance party of a 120-strong formed police unit, which represented one of two formed police units authorized under the terms of Security Council resolution 1836 (2008), arrived in UNMIL in December 2008 and was accommodated in Monrovia. The ship with contingent-owned equipment arrived shortly after the New Year while the main body arrived on 10 January 2009. The unit, together with equipment, which comprised containers (24 x 20 feet) and 35 vehicles and trailers, were subsequently transported to Voinjama, at the extreme end of UNMIL's line of communication on the Guinea border. This logistically challenging operation was completed in a three-week period. It was executed within the context of the Mission's approved resources, including the establishment of additional campsites.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security sector

20. As detailed in the frameworks below, the Mission's security sector component was focused on both security stabilization and security sector reform incorporating the activities of the Mission's military and police elements working in partnership with international partners and the Government of Liberia, including the Liberia National Police and the Armed Forces of Liberia. The main priority of the Mission involved the maintenance of a stable and secure environment through support for the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the training of the Liberia National Police so as to ensure that these institutions achieve full-fledged operational status. The Mission sought to consolidate peace and achieved a gradual drawdown with a continued shift in the responsibility for security to the national authorities.

21. The security sector component shifted its operational focus from an emphasis on domination by the Mission forces of towns, routes and strategic infrastructure using guards, bunkered positions and static checkpoints to a more fluid and flexible posture, using increased patrolling and vehicle checkpoints, leading to a more subtle presence by the force — in essence, a move from visible domination to a form of credible deterrence exerted from a distance, thus reducing instability and ensuring security coverage for all the major strategic locations of the Mission.

22. In line with the security benchmarks, namely, the training and deployment of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police, the development by the Government of a national security strategy and architecture, the reintegration of ex-combatants and the return and reintegration of refugees, the Mission placed continued emphasis on the training of the first battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia and assisted the Government of Liberia in the training and deployment of

the Emergency Response Unit and the development and implementation of police operating procedures for the Liberia National Police, and facilitated the provision of equipment and the rehabilitation of the infrastructure of police service in all counties. The Mission also supported the finalization in September 2008 of the national security strategy and architecture which defined the respective roles of the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia National Police, the Emergency Response Unit, the Special Security Service, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, customs and other key security agencies. The reporting period also saw the completion of the first and second stages of the Mission's formal drawdown in September 2008 and March 2009, respectively, and the streamlining of the four sectors into two, as well as the increase in the authorized strength of the police component of the Mission by 240 personnel, on the basis of Security Council resolution 1836 (2008).

23. The public information activities of the Mission kept the population informed of progress made in improving the security situation and provided extensive visibility on the reform of the security sector. In this connection, the Mission engaged in the sensitization of the public on community policing and encouraged citizens to support the Liberia National Police in tackling crime and maintaining law and order. The Mission supported the Government of Liberia in the development and implementation of gender accountability systems and mechanisms within the security sector, including the establishment of a legal framework guaranteeing the protection and the promotion of human rights for women and girls as an integral part of its overall mandate to mainstream gender perspectives and in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: stable security environment in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No serious violations of the ceasefire agreement (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0)	Achieved.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
455,520 foot and mobile patrol person days (8 troops per patrol x 39 patrols per day x 4 sectors x 365 days) foot and mobile patrols of all types, including for border monitoring, cordon and search operations, maintenance of public order and support to Government of Liberia	706,789	In the context of the restructuring of the number of sectors from 4 to 2, additional patrols were conducted for security purposes. There were also significant security incidences that required military response and increased patrols to dominate ground and reduce the threat.
262,800 static troop person days (12 troops x 60 static locations x 365 days), including observation posts and all static guarding tasks for entrance/exit points to major ports and harbours, entrance/exit points to airfields and helicopter landing zones,	282,330	Increased static troops usage pertained to the capacity constraints of the Government of Liberia in the maintenance of basic security infrastructure such as inadequate number of troops and security protection for key Government locations.

approaches to major Government buildings, economic checkpoints for sanctions monitoring, border crossing points, strategic bridges and junctions and other routes		
28,392 United Nations military observer person days (6 days x 7 personnel (4 on patrol, 2 on standby, 1 operations officer) x 52 weeks x 13 team sites) to gather information and liaise with agencies and non-governmental organizations	26,285	Lower actual military observers person days. The lower number of military observers person days was owing to the reduction in the number of team sites from 13 to 11 effective 15 October 2008.
4,538 air patrol hours for all deployments, as well as reconnaissance, border and other patrols, United Nations police support, United Nations military observer patrols and air operations, excluding all logistical, medical evacuation, engineering, VIP and communication flights	4,162	The lower number of patrol flight hours were owed to the extended rainy season (1,885.30 deployment flight hours; 1,283.59 border patrol flight hours; 561.84 military observation and sector patrol flight hours; 431.46 military operation flight hours).
91,250 troop protection person days to secure the Special Court for Sierra Leone (250 troops x 365 days)	91,250	Achieved.
470,496 force engineering person days (1,508 military engineers x 6 days per week x 52 weeks), including support to the Government of Liberia. The support includes but is not limited to roads, bridges, local infrastructure, culverts, airfields and helicopter-landing sites	351,443	The lower number of force engineering person days stemmed from restricted engineers mobility owing to extended rainy season.
Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of a stable security environment, including 6 daily news bulletins, 3 weekly current affairs programmes, 5 weekly "Coffee Break" programme, public service announcements, weekly press conferences, press releases, 2 photographic displays and a documentary feature film	6	Daily news bulletins.
	3	Weekly current affairs programmes ("Dateline Liberia", "This Week" and "Capitol Report").
	5	Weekly "Coffee Break" programme.
	8	Press releases.
	3	Photographic displays.
	14	Press conferences.
		Public service announcements were issued daily.
		At the request of United Nations television, it was decided that a number of smaller video products should be produced, rather than one large documentary feature film, to support a stable security environment. In this connection, two 3-minute video public service announcements were produced on the newly formed Liberia National Police Emergency Response Unit.

	In addition, the footage was shot of the launching of a new correctional centre in Zwedru in order to highlight the importance of the prison system in helping to maintain a stable security environment. Also, one short video programme was produced for United Nations television/UNifeed on the female formed police unit and the self-defence training provided by that unit to young girls to encourage them to pursue careers in the security sector. Finally, the Video Unit developed and documented a workshop that provided children with opportunities to speak about what human rights mean to them, which was subsequently aired on *CNN iReport*.

Expected accomplishment 1.2: establishment of a new and restructured Armed Forces of Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the total number of Armed Forces of Liberia personnel recruited and trained (2006/07: 102; 2007/08: 650; 2008/09: 850)	Achieved. 2,170 personnel recruited and trained.
Government of Liberia declares first Armed Forces of Liberia battalion organized for operational training and mentoring	Achieved. The first battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia was activated on 29 August 2008 and advanced infantry military training completed in June 2009.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice through monthly meetings of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, the security pillar to the Government of Liberia, on the continuing recruitment, training and deployment of the Liberian military, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, the European Commission, UNDP and concerned Member States	9	Meetings held. Meetings for the months of October 2008, and March and April 2009 were cancelled by the Government.
Planning and implementation of nationwide outreach campaigns in all 15 counties, through the showing of videos, the holding of concerts in 4 cities and the distribution of 50,000 flyers, to promote and publicize the recruitment criteria of the Armed Forces of Liberia and to encourage qualified and competent persons, especially women, to enlist	No	It was determined by UNMIL that a larger audience would be reached through radio public service announcements broadcast regularly along with interviews conducted and information provided in respect of the recruitment and criteria for the Armed Forces of Liberia on the radio programmes "Dateline Liberia", "Coffee Break", "Women's World", "Palaver Hut" and "Civil Affairs". UNMIL Radio news programmes also covered the Armed Forces of Liberia graduation ceremonies.

Development of 3 training modules on gender-based violence and human rights and participation of 60 personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia in train-the-trainer programmes on gender and human rights with particular reference to sexual and gender-based violence	No	The Government of Liberia commissioned the development of the Armed Forces of Liberia gender policy. A draft of the gender curriculum for the security sector was completed and two consultation meetings were held with the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Liberia.

Expected accomplishment 1.3: enhanced public law and order and operational capacity of the Liberia National Police

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Police Emergency Response Unit personnel of the Liberia National Police trained, equipped, deployed and operational by July 2009 (2006/07: N/A; 2007/08: 200; 2008/09: 500)	Not achieved. 212 Emergency Response Unit personnel were trained as at 30 June 2009, of whom 207 are equipped, deployed and operational. Delays in achieving targeted strength were attributable to shortfalls in Liberia National Police internal recruitment, delays in arrival of donor-provided support equipment, and limited capacity of the National Police Training Academy with respect to accommodation facilities for trainees.
Police operating procedures for the Liberia National Police completed by December 2008 (2006/07: N/A; 2007/08: 40; 2008/09: 80)	Not achieved. Since the development of the Liberia National Police strategic plan in June 2008, a new approach has been undertaken. The strategic plan and associated projects became the focus. A number of these projects required new standard operating procedures and policies with respect to policing, which were being developed.
Successful realignment of the Liberia National Police establishment in accordance with the Liberia National Police Manpower Establishment, Deployment and Development Plan	Not achieved. Liberia National Police establishment was prioritized for review and modification to meet current and emerging needs for police service nationwide and to be restructured in a more cost-efficient manner. The decision to review the police establishment had been agreed to by the Liberia National Police Change Management Committee, a senior level board engaged in policy decisions and implementation procedures in which UNMIL participated in an advisory capacity.
Implementation of the national security strategy and architecture throughout Liberia by December 2008	Not achieved. The coordinated national security strategy implementation matrix for all security agencies was completed in September 2008 with implementation formally launched in February 2009. The restructuring of the security architecture was not completed, pending the passage of necessary security and intelligence reform legislation.
Increase in the percentage of total female Liberia National Police officers (2006/07: 6 per cent; 2007/08: 15 per cent; 2008/09: 20 per cent)	Not achieved. As at June 2009, the total number of serving female Liberia National Police Officers stood at 444 females out of an actual strength of 3,675 police officers, including the Emergency Response Unit, or 12 per cent of the total force. As at 30 June 2009, an additional 45 female cadets were undergoing basic training at the police academy and an additional 95 female recruits were undergoing field training.

Increased number of serving Liberia National Police officers participating in in-service and advanced training programmes (2006/07: 240; 2007/08: 640; 2008/09: 800)	Achieved. 1,020 officers received in-service and advanced training at the National Police Training Academy (892 male and 128 female officers). Additional seating became available with completion of classrooms, funded by the Netherlands, during the reporting period.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Training, equipping and deployment of the 500 police Emergency Response Unit officers jointly with Ireland and the United States of America	212	Liberia National Police officers were trained, and equipped, 207 of whom were deployed, including 2 female officers. In May 2009, the fourth batch of trainees began training, including 81 male officers and 1 female officer. Construction of the Emergency Response Unit headquarters commenced.
Provision of advice to and mentoring of Liberia National Police personnel in formalizing and adopting standard police operating procedures and practices in police stations in the zones, in detachments (police stations in leeward areas) and in regional police headquarter(s) and county (15) and Monrovia (9) police stations, including substations	Yes	Meetings and interactive sessions held at co-locations provide on-the-job training, mentoring and advice on core Liberia National Police policies (247 sessions at regional police headquarters, 132 sessions at Monrovia team sites and Monrovia Liberia National Police stations (zones), 1,013 sessions at Liberia National Police county headquarters, 1,920 sessions at Liberia National Police leeward detachments).
Provision of advice through monthly meetings, daily contacts and co-location activities to the Liberia National Police in assessing and making strategic amendments to the force establishment to meet new security challenges	Yes	Liberia National Police Administration and Planning was provided with advice through 31 meetings per month, 218 daily contacts by United Nations Police Advisers through co-location activities, including assessments of Liberia National Police sections and preparation of projects for priority development and reconstituting of the Change Management Committee.
Provision of advice to the Liberia National Police through daily monitoring of payroll and personnel records and through monthly meetings on projecting levels of attrition of police personnel, including women	Yes	242 advisory meetings were held in order to regularize payroll, ensure regular updates and timely submission to the Ministry of Finance and remove terminated employees. A total of 44 meetings were held on projecting levels of attrition of police personnel, including women, and planning of recruitment to meet the annual recruitment target of 300 officers.
Provision of basic training to some 3,650 Liberia National Police officers, including 500 Emergency Response Unit personnel	3,801	Liberia National Police officers (447 female officers) completed basic training, which included 212 Emergency Response Unit personnel (all Liberia National Police officers were engaged in basic training; some who applied for the Emergency Response Unit were vetted and trained.

Provision of advice through monthly meetings, daily contact and co-location activities to the Liberia National Police on donor-funded programme planning, implementation and oversight	Yes	176 monthly meetings held and 252 daily contacts made with the Liberia National Police, UNDP, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNMIL quick-impact and other donor projects, implementation partners, including 99 co-location activities and site inspections with Liberia National Police logistics and station commanders.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings, daily contact and co-location activities to the Police Standards and Practices Section and Crime Services Division of the Liberia National Police on case file management and tracking of case dispositions	Yes	Advisory support provided to the Police Standards and Practices Section with respect to the investigation of police misconduct through 22 monthly meetings, 94 daily contacts and 255 co-location activities; 133 internal and 436 external complaints of misconduct were logged and investigated. Advisory support was provided to the Crime Services Division through 40 monthly meetings, 622 daily contacts and 615 co-location activities on case investigation, case file management and tracking of case disposition.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings, daily contact and co-location activities to the Liberia National Police on the implementation of the national security strategy and architecture	Yes	Advice was provided through 12 monthly meetings, 156 daily contacts and 209 co-location activities in support of Liberia National Police Strategic Plan and Development Programme and project development.
Planning and implementation of public information campaigns in support of law and order, involving weekly radio programmes, 6 daily news bulletins, 3 weekly issues of "Dateline Liberia" and 5 weekly broadcasts of "Coffee Break", press briefings, video outreach campaigns and public service announcements, 15 groups of traditional communicators, 20,000 posters and 200,000 flyers	52	Weekly radio programmes.
	13	Daily news bulletins.
	6	Weekly issues of "Dateline Liberia".
	5	Weekly "Coffee Break" programme.
	4	Daily announcements aired (3 times daily) including jingles on issues of mob violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, rape and public and road safety.
	15	Groups of traditional communicators carried out information campaigns in 11 counties.
	10,000	Posters. The lower number of posters stemmed from limited printing ability in the country.
	100,000	Flyers. Lower number of flyers stemmed from augmented flyers production by the Government of Liberia.
		Press conferences were held and carried live as necessary, and video programmes were held in nine counties. In addition, 14 press releases were issued and there were 2 weekly broadcasts of the radio programme "Community Court" and 2 weekly of "Crime Watch".

Provision of one 3-day training-of-trainers course on gender and sexual and gender-based violence and laws relating to women for 25 instructors at the police academy	Yes	A train-the-trainer course on sexual and gender-based violence at the National Police Training Academy was attended by 16 Liberia National Police officers (10 female and 6 male) from the Liberia National Police. Lower number of persons trained stemmed from the targeting of different institutions rather than all the instructors at the police academy.

Component 2: peace consolidation

24. As detailed in the frameworks below, the Mission's peace consolidation component supported the Government of Liberia in its poverty reduction strategy, the promotion of national reconciliation, a constitutional review and the consolidation and strengthening of State authority throughout the country. The Mission facilitated ethnic and political reconciliation through consultative forums held in the counties, which facilitated increased dialogue among political actors, civil society and involved political parties in the development of national platforms, and collaborated with the National Elections Commission in the consolidation of the political party system. The continued development of economic revitalization was supported through the facilitation and the promotion of the efficient management of natural resources, including timber, rubber and diamonds. Through the county support team process, the Mission continued to assist in building and strengthening the capacity of local government.

25. The Mission also facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups. It supported the rehabilitation of ex-combatants, as well as the reintegration of war-affected populations into communities. The Mission sought to support Government efforts in coordinating labour-intensive emergency employment initiatives, particularly in the area of road rehabilitation, in partnership with United Nations agencies and external donors. Assistance was provided in the implementation of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme and other initiatives to capture and utilize national revenues for the public good.

26. The component comprised the Mission activities in the areas of political affairs, civil affairs, humanitarian coordination, public information, the environment and recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration elements working in partnership with United Nations and specialized agencies, the World Bank, the European Union, ECOWAS and the Government, including the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: consolidation of national authority throughout the country

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Government of Liberia conducts a national conference on constitutional reform	Not achieved. The President constituted the Constitutional Review Taskforce in January 2009, but its members had not yet taken their positions as the Government had not formally notified the Chairman and members of their appointments.
Government of Liberia conducts a national referendum on a new constitution	Not achieved. Legislation to amend certain provisions of the Constitution had not yet been passed.

Replacement of 50 per cent of international experts, recruited under the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme, with local Liberian experts (2006/07: 0 per cent; 2007/08: 50 per cent; 2008/09: 100 per cent)	Not achieved. None of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme international experts were replaced with Liberian experts. The Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme formally ended on 30 September 2009. The Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme Technical Teams have not decided on a replacement programme beyond September 2009.
Increase in the total number of civil servants returned to their duty stations in the counties (2006/07: 1,320; 2007/08: 2,400; 2008/09: 3,000)	Not achieved. A total of 2,722 civil servants returned to their duty stations. The lower number of civil servants stemmed from limited accessibility in some areas of the country.
Implementation by the Government of a national strategy and implementation plan for the empowerment of women	Achieved. The national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) was completed. An accountability and monitoring system was developed for implementation of the action plan under the Monrovia Declaration. A draft national gender policy was developed and will be finalized by contracted consultants.
Completion of survey and assessment by the Forestry Development Authority, Conservation International and Fauna and Flora International of 15 identified protected areas of a network of protected areas in accordance with the 2006 National Forestry Law (2006/07: 3; 2007/08: 6; 2008/09: 9)	Achieved. All 15 identified protected areas of a network of protected areas were surveyed and assessed.
Increase in number of county environmental inspectors deployed to all 15 counties by the Liberia Environmental Protection Agency (2006/07: 10; 2007/08: 20; 2008/09: 30)	Not achieved. 23 environmental inspectors were assigned to 8 counties out of 15 counties. An additional 7 environmental inspectors were trained with support from Fauna and Flora International in March and April 2009, but were not deployed to the remaining counties owing to the budgetary constraints of the Environmental Protection Agency.
Additional:	
Strategic plan for the legislature drafted	Achieved. The strategic plan for the legislature was drafted and was approved by the legislature.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice to the Government of Liberia through participation in the monthly meetings of the Economic Governance Steering Committee (Government of Liberia, UNMIL, UNDP, World Bank, African Union, ECOWAS, European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Ghana, Nigeria, United States of America and civil society) and	2	Meetings of the Economic Governance Steering Committee were held. The meetings of the Economic Governance Steering Committee were rolled into the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, which subsequently held 3 meetings.

its technical team (fortnightly) on the implementation of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme, including the replacement of external experts and the gradual transition of the management of finances to the Government, as well as on the strengthening of relevant Government ministries and agencies in economic governance areas, including improved procurement practices and anti-corruption mechanisms		
Organization of 15 consultative forums (30 participants per forum) for local officials, non-governmental organizations and community representatives on national reconciliation, peacebuilding and conflict resolution	Yes	Consultative forums were held in all 15 counties with at least 30 participants per forum.
Facilitation of a dialogue through monthly meetings with the representatives of the executive and legislative branches of Government, the Governance Reform Commission and civil society, on the review of the Constitution, leading to the establishment of a constitutional review commission. Includes a one-hour biweekly programme on UNMIL Radio	Yes	The Constitution Review Task Force, which comprised representatives from the executive and legislative branches of Government, the Governance Reform Commission and civil society organizations, was established in January 2009. Between October 2008 and May 2009, 11 radio programmes were aired. The targeted frequency of one programme every two weeks was not met owing to invitees often not turning up, despite reminders, and the postponement of appearances at the last minute and lateness.
Provision of advice to the Government of Liberia through weekly meetings on conditions for facilitation of the return of Government officials to the counties and through the provision of transport and communications for their return, as well as the identification of facilities to be rehabilitated/reconstructed in the counties and advocacy for donor funds	Yes	Advice was provided at 300 meetings held with Government officials in the counties and in Monrovia.
Provision of advice to the Government of Liberia on institutional reform through the co-location of 22 UNMIL personnel with the Ministries of Defence, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Posts and Telecommunications, Labour, Lands, Mines and Energy, National Security, Transport, Internal Affairs, Planning and Economic Affairs, Information, Public Works, Education, Health and Social	24	UNMIL civil affairs personnel were co-located during the reporting period. In addition, 158 meetings were held with all ministries and agencies, with advice provided on policy review and implementation. Advice provided on land reform, boundary harmonization, peacebuilding and conflict resolution, civil service reform, national port authorities, including port sector reform, restructuring, manpower planning and training to enhance capacity of national and local

Welfare, and Youth and Sports, and agencies and public corporations (National Investment Corporation; Liberian Petroleum Refining Corporation; Bureau of Maritime Affairs; Monrovia Transit Authority; Forestry Development Authority; General Service Agency; Governance Reform Commission; Civil Service Agency; National Port Authorities; Bureau of Budget; Liberian Telecommunications Corporation; Liberian Electricity Corporation; and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization)		government officials. Training was provided in monitoring and evaluation of the poverty reduction strategy, drafting of documents in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Forestry Development Authority, and the Ministries of Finance, Land, Mines and Energy on policies.
Convening of and participation in monthly county support team meetings and preparation, jointly with the county superintendents, of county assessments and monthly action reports on security, economic revitalization, infrastructure and basic services, as well as State authority and rule of law for the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee to highlight developmental needs to be prioritized by the Government and donors	Yes	113 meetings were held in the 15 counties.
Provision of advice to the Government of Liberia through the Joint Government/ UNMIL Diamond Task Force on the establishment of the legal framework, management and mechanisms for the proper utilization of diamonds, including compliance with the Kimberley Process	Yes	37 meetings were held. Recommendations on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme are being implemented at a slow pace. The Government Diamond Office was yet to achieve autonomy, mostly owing to lack of financial viability. The Office presence in the field is not uniform, although it plans to strengthen its presence.
Facilitation of 5 regional workshops for local government officials, non-governmental organizations, in particular women non-governmental organizations and community representatives on national gender policy and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security	Yes	Three regional workshops to validate the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) were launched at the International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment, Leadership Development, Peace and Security. One national rural women's conference was held to discuss the draft gender policy. Three regional workshops and seven consultative forums for line ministries and non-governmental organizations in Monrovia were held to discuss the draft national gender policy.
Provision of advice to the Government through participation in the Protected Area Network Working Group on the completion of surveys and assessments of 15 identified potential protected areas	Yes	Technical and logistical support was provided for the completion of the survey and assessment of 15 identified potential protected areas, including guidance on methodology for the survey, data analysis and compilation of reports. Eight Working Group meetings were held.

Conduct of two 3-day workshops for a total of 30 environmental inspectors on environmental monitoring and assessment	1	10-day workshop was conducted for 23 participants in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency and other stakeholders (Forestry Development Authority, Fauna and Flora International, Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia and Coalition of Conservation non-governmental organizations). Lower number of participants stemmed from the absence of some invitees. In addition, it was much more cost effective to conduct one 10-day workshop than two 3-day workshops.
Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of the consolidation of State authority, involving four issues of *UNMIL Focus*, weekly UNMIL Radio reports, 100,000 flyers, concerts and sporting activities in all 15 counties, press briefings and website	4	Issues of *UNMIL Focus* published. Stories covered focused on the progress made in peace consolidation, including the development of the Liberia National Police and the restructuring of the Armed Forces. Articles also covered the reconstruction and development efforts by United Nations agencies and the work of the United Nations country team in consolidating State authority by rebuilding (government) infrastructure, improving education and respect for State authority and increasing women's role in government. Relevant materials were posted on the UNMIL website.
	52	Weekly radio reports informed Liberians about government initiatives and the expansion of State authority. At least one interview or feature in the weekly programmes "Palava Hut", "Dateline Liberia", "Dis Government Ting", "Civil Affairs" and "Coffee Break" related to or demonstrated the consolidation of State authority. It was also aired on UNMIL Radio 8 times in daily newscasts in English, Liberian English and four local languages. Community Outreach supported the nationwide County Meet sporting event with 200 soccer balls, 150 playing boots, 213 medallions, 12 trophies, 15 sets of football jerseys, 30 basketballs and 500 T-shirts. Performances ("A Star is Born" national talent hunt) were held in all 15 counties in collaboration with county superintendents.
	100,000	Flyers were distributed. In addition, 5 press releases were issued in relation to the consolidation of State authority. All relevant materials, including transcripts of press briefings, were posted on the UNMIL website.

Organization of 2 workshops in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to enhance the capacity of the 15 county sports coordinators to organize innovative sporting events to promote peace and development in their respective counties under the purview of the Sports for Peace programme	1	3-day workshop organized by UNMIL and the Ministry of Youth and Sports was held for 15 county sports coordinators. UNMIL Radio provided daily sports news covering the county sports agenda and individual games. Two press releases on sports for peace were issued. The Government of Liberia partners requested 1 comprehensive workshop, which was held for 15 sports coordinators and their staff from each county.
Planning and implementation of nationwide outreach campaigns on the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme, involving 15 groups of traditional communicators and the distribution of 100,000 flyers and 1,000 T-shirts	No	The Government had planned to carry out an all-embracing campaign on the poverty reduction strategy. The strategy was to integrate elements of the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme. The poverty reduction strategy information strategy was ready in early June 2008. UNMIL provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Information in the design of the strategy and in the planning of the "Lift Liberia" campaign. However, the campaign did not commenced, owing to lack of funding, particularly from the Government of Liberia, and lack of cooperation between the Ministries of State and Information. In addition, UNMIL Radio informed the public about the governance and economic issues in programmes such as "Dis Government Ting", "Business Insight" and "Palava Hut", a programme conducted in special Liberian English.
Provision of advice through weekly meetings with the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism on the planning and implementation of events for the national festival of arts and culture	Yes	Advice was provided through 8 meetings held over a two-month period of an inter-disciplinary committee chaired by an official of the Government (including representatives of the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, UNMIL, International Alert, the Press Union of Liberia and civil society groups) that planned and implemented the national festival of arts and culture held on 12 December 2008. In addition, UNMIL produced 500 T-shirts and 10,000 flyers and provided a public address system for the event. UNMIL Radio aired 3 promotions up to 3 times daily and 2 weekly interviews with event organizers prior to the event to inform the population about the festival.
5 quick-impact projects to enable the extension of State authority	No	One project approved for the rehabilitation of the fire services building in Harper, for which work started in August 2009 owing to difficulties in transporting materials to the site, is expected to be completed by 15 October 2009. The Mission's senior leadership, in line with the Government of Liberia priorities and in consultation with other United Nations agencies and donors, decided to focus project interventions on rule of law infrastructure, mainly in the south-east, and on the construction of border posts to the north.

Expected accomplishment 2.2: improved humanitarian conditions in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increased access to basic health care (2006/07: 40 per cent; 2007/08: 55 per cent; 2008/09: 62 per cent)	Not achieved. Accurate figures on access to basic health care are not available, as the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare changed its focus to health facility accreditation through its Basic Package of Healthcare Services. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare spokesperson, the rate of access for the period was between 35 and 40 per cent. The target is to increase health-care coverage by bringing existing Basic Package of Healthcare Services facilities up to a national standard.
Increased access to safe drinking water (2006/07: 32 per cent; 2007/08: 38 per cent; 2008/09: 44 per cent)	Achieved. 66.1 per cent of the population had access to safe drinking water, according to the 2007 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey published in June 2008. There have been surveys conducted since 2007, but they have been limited to a particular county or area. There are, therefore, no recent national survey results available. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is presently conducting a national survey, the results of which will be available at the end of 2009.
Increase in the total number of trained staff of the National Disaster Relief Commission and the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission of the Government of Liberia deployed to manage and respond to humanitarian emergencies (2006/07: 10; 2007/08: 15; 2008/09: 20)	Achieved. A total of 55 stakeholders were trained in 4 workshops on the Integrated Contingency Plan for Natural Disasters and its implementation organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which was facilitated and supported by UNMIL. 150 stakeholders trained in two regional workshops (Tubmanburg and Greenville) on environmental awareness-raising, including topics such as monitoring, needs assessment, reporting and contingency planning for disaster response, organized in cooperation with UNDP and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Planning and implementation of nationwide HIV/AIDS and sexual exploitation and abuse outreach campaigns to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and the occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse among the local population, involving 15 traditional groups of communicators, the distribution of 200,000 flyers, 20,000 T-shirts and 20,000 posters	Yes	A 3-month anti-rape campaign was implemented in all 15 county headquarters with the involvement of 15 groups of traditional communicators. The talent contest "A Star is Born" was held in each county, and national events included at least 3 references against sexual exploitation and abuse and on raising awareness of HIV/AIDS. Outreach teams visited 48 high schools in Montserrado County. 120,000 flyers, 3,000 T-shirts and 1,500 posters were distributed in addition to flyers printed by the Government. UNMIL Radio produced the weekly programme "Staying Alive", on HIV/AIDS prevention, and started a new HIV/AIDS programme targeting youth called "Let's Talk About Sex", focusing on

		HIV/AIDS prevention and featuring artists, physicians, people living with AIDS, community leaders, persons working in the area and counsellors.
Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of the improvement of humanitarian conditions in Liberia, including 3 daily UNMIL Radio reports and 13 daily news bulletins, as well as 6 separate weekly current affairs and talk programmes	2	Weekly UNMIL Radio programmes focused on encouraging young girls and women to become entrepreneurs and gain life skills ("Women's World" and "Girl Power"), in addition to the daily programme "Coffee Break" and news bulletin.
	1	UNMIL Radio programme on language and grammar ("Access for All").
	1	UNMIL radio programme focused on helping teachers improve their professional skills ("Let Us Learn").
Convening and chairing of quarterly meetings to enhance coordination between the members of the Liberia Inter-Agency Standing Committee (comprising UNMIL, United Nations specialized agencies, donors and the Management Steering Group of International Non-governmental Organizations) to discuss the various issues related to cross-border activities to ensure early warning and emergency preparedness (on an as-needed basis), as well as issues related to the health, food security, nutrition, water and sanitation sectors. Relevant Government ministries attend by invitation on an as-needed basis.	2	Meetings were held. The lower number of meetings resulted from scheduling conflicts and the departure of the Chairman and other senior personnel from Liberia. The county contingency planning workshops and the finalization of contingency plans were prioritized since issues related to cross-border activities, emergency preparedness, and sectoral coordination were discussed in other forums with these same partners at the working level.
Preparation and updating every 6 months of national and county humanitarian contingency plans in collaboration with local authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations	Yes	Contingency plans for refugee influx from Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea were updated in November 2008 (and, in the case of Guinea, revised in December 2008, following political events in that country). The Integrated Contingency Plan for Response to Disasters in Liberia 2008/09 was initiated in July 2008 and validated in October 2008 by more than 70 stakeholders in Gbarnga.
Convening and chairing of 24 Humanitarian Action Committee meetings on issues across all humanitarian sectors to ensure that common United Nations plans and strategies adequately incorporate humanitarian perspectives	Yes	24 meetings were convened.

Planning and implementation of 2 training programmes on humanitarian issues, including a 2-day programme on humanitarian coordination and a 4-day programme on civil military coordination, for 20 participants from the Government, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies	10	County trainings programmes were organized, though duration was modified to reflect the current skill levels and awareness of participants and scheduling availability in the counties. Therefore, 9 training programmes were half-day in duration and one was combined with related trainings targeting the same audience.
	1	4-day civil-military coordination training (84th United Nations Civil-Military Coordination session held for 27 participants from the Government, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and the United States Africa Command).
25 quick-impact projects to ensure the sustainability of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees	No	In view of the decision of UNMIL senior leadership to refocus the priorities for quick-impact projects on underserved areas requiring critical interventions, namely the rule of law sector in the south-eastern part of the country, 2 projects were approved in this sector, of which one was deferred for accessibility reasons and the other was completed in October 2009.

Expected accomplishment 2.3: progress in the rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected populations in host communities

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of war-affected community members participating in labour-intensive employment projects (2006/07: 11,000; 2007/08: 21,000; 2008/09: 30,000)	Not achieved. 13,000 short-term jobs for war-affected population were created in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works, local authorities and the World Food Programme, applying labour-intensive methods in the rehabilitation of road infrastructure works through the Food Support for Local Initiatives programme and the UNMIL special engineering programme. Approximately 25 per cent of the beneficiaries were women. The target number of beneficiaries was not achieved owing to the Joint Implementation Agreement involving the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Public Works not being finalized.
Increase in the number of war-affected young people participating in community-based recovery programmes (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 500)	Achieved. 725 war-affected young people graduated (356) or began training (369) in the Tumutu Agricultural Training programme with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund. The higher number of participants stemmed from the increased availability of funding.
Increase in Government revenue directly stemming from the rubber sector (2006/07: N/A; 2007/08: N/A; 2008/09: 10 per cent)	Not achieved. The sector is being strongly affected by the global economic crisis and has experienced a 70 per cent drop in prices since September 2008. Notwithstanding a slight recovery of rubber prices, the year-over-year decrease in prices was 50 per cent.

Additional:

Increase in the number of ex-combatants participating in rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (2005/06: 57,080; 2006/07: 61,000; 2007/08: 93,234; 2008/09: 101,000)	Achieved. A total of 5,179 eligible beneficiaries participated in the final phase of the reintegration programme, which concluded in April 2009, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 98,413. The final phase was intended to address an estimated residual caseload of 9,000 eligible beneficiaries. Following a public information campaign in the beginning of the programme, 7,388 beneficiaries were validated, but only 5,179 showed interest and participated. It is estimated that all eligible beneficiaries had been offered reintegration assistance and that the remaining eligible beneficiaries were no longer interested in receiving this type of reintegration assistance.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Planning and producing a feature documentary using experiences of both UNMIL and ex-combatants, and public outreach material (5,000 T-shirts and 40,000 flyers), to raise national awareness of UNMIL rehabilitation and reintegration efforts	No	Owing to fear of stigmatization of former combatants, the production of the documentary was deemed too sensitive.
Monitoring, through quarterly assessments, field visits, bimonthly meetings and information exchanges with local authorities, of remaining ex-combatant groups posing a threat to the consolidation of the peace process, and conveying information to Government authorities	Yes	Four assessments of remaining ex-combatant groups were undertaken (2 assessment missions to western Côte d'Ivoire to assess Liberian combatants based on the Ivorian side of the border and 2 hotspot assessments of remaining ex-combatant groups) were finalized through systematic surveys, field visits, information exchanges with local authorities and weekly meetings of the hotspots working group. The main findings have been shared with the President of Liberia and the Minister of Internal Affairs.
Provision of advice to Government authorities through monthly meetings on establishing a coordination and information-sharing mechanism to allow the Government to monitor and address residual reintegration challenges posing a potential threat to the consolidation of peace and security	No	The hotspots assessment contained sensitive information and the process of handing over the findings and mechanism of the assessment to the Government was pursued gradually. In addition, in coordination with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNMIL facilitated fund-raising for project proposals that addressed residual reintegration challenges.
Provision of advice to Government authorities through monthly meetings on identifying alternative livelihood opportunities for ex-combatants and young people	Yes	Advice provided through 15 monthly and ad hoc meetings with the Ministries of Public Works and Agriculture on employment programmes, the Ministry of Internal Affairs on projects to be implemented under the Peacebuilding Fund and the Ministry of Transport on the implementation of the project for community integration of motorcycle taxi drivers.

Planning and implementation of 4 on-the-job training sessions for 8 officials of the Ministry of Public Works on identifying and managing labour-intensive infrastructure projects with international and national partners	4	Ministry of Public Works engineers worked with five UNMIL engineers on the scope of work for the Joint Implementation Agreement with the World Bank/UNDP and joint implementation monitoring of food-for-work projects carried out with resident engineers as part of their on-the-job training. On-the-job training was limited owing to delayed signing of the Joint Implementation Agreement.
Provision of advice to the Ministry of Public Works through monthly meetings on the development of project proposals for road maintenance involving local communities and by undertaking joint implementation monitoring	Yes	Advice was provided during 11 meetings of the Infrastructure and Basic Services Pillar (IV) under the poverty reduction strategy framework at the Ministry of Public Works. A series of at least 6 additional technical meetings were held with the Ministry. Joint implementation monitoring was carried out with resident engineers.
Provision of advice to the Government through biweekly meetings with the Ministry of Public Works, and monthly meetings with the Steering Committee of the Liberia Employment Action Plan, the Ministry of Labour and the private sector, on implementation of the strategy and action plan for the creation of sustainable employment	4	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Labour on the Liberia Employment Action Plan. The lower number of meetings stemmed from leadership changes within the Ministry of Labour and lack of interest.
	6	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Public Works. The lower number of meetings stemmed from leadership changes within the Ministry and the Ministry's lack of interest in labour-intensive methods and priority given to work with the private sector.
	4	Meetings were held with the Minister of Agriculture. A concept paper on employment in agriculture was prepared in more than 8 technical follow-up meetings with the Ministry. The Liberia Employment Action Plan was transformed into the National Bureau for Employment, but the national employment strategy never took off, in spite of earlier calls by the President of Liberia and advocacy by UNMIL. As a result, the expected meetings with the Steering Committee and the private sector did not materialize.
Provision of advice to the Government through weekly meetings within the joint Government of Liberia-United Nations Rubber Plantation Task Force to formalize transactions in the rubber market	11	Meetings held by the Rubber Plantation Task Force mostly between July and December 2008. Meetings of the Rubber Plantation Task Force were less frequent after December 2008, since the Task Force had completed most of its tasks.

		Following UNMIL advocacy and Government-private sector consultations supported by UNMIL, the President issued executive order No. 16 in November 2008, placing a moratorium on the exportation of unprocessed rubber. The executive order was very important progress since it included most elements of the rubber market reform advocated by UNMIL. UNMIL hired a consultant to provide technical advice on the rubber market reform and supported the Ministry of Agriculture in the development of implementation guidelines for the executive order. UNMIL also provided advice to the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour and Internal Affairs on issues related to the formalization of the Guthrie and Sinoe rubber plantations.
Additional:		
Monitoring through monthly visits to project sites of training and formal education programmes for ex-combatants in close cooperation with UNDP and the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation	Yes	UNMIL monitored project activities jointly with UNDP and the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Rehabilitation in all counties and through coordination meetings in Monrovia and over 50 visits to project sites where the launching and closing of reintegration activities throughout the country were monitored and verified.

Component 3: rule of law

27. As detailed in the frameworks below, the Mission's rule of law component strengthened the capacities of rule of law institutions and mechanisms, supported the efforts of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and supported improved delivery and access to justice during the reporting period, which was also the start of extensive consultations on customary justice systems. The Mission also focused on improving critical rule of law mechanisms, including support to the preparation of strategic plans for the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecution Department, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Judicial Institute, in addition to the provision of training in key areas of the justice sector, and provided support to the Government in the development of its prison system, including the provision of significant assistance for the training of correctional personnel and infrastructure development in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and donor countries. The component incorporated activities of the Human Rights and Protection Section, the Legal and Judicial System Support Division and the Corrections Unit, as well as the Gender Adviser Unit and the Legal Affairs Section.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: progress towards protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and national reconciliation in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
The Independent National Commission on Human Rights meets regularly and considers human rights concerns	Not achieved. The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was not constituted and its commissioners were not appointed. Amendments to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights Act was passed by the Senate on 21 May 2009. Presidential assent was granted on 3 June 2009. The Government had indicated that appointments from the list submitted in early 2007 would be made once legal amendments had been passed.
The Truth and Reconciliation Commission submits its recommendations to the Government for implementation	Achieved. Volume I of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report was submitted on 19 December 2008. Volume II, including recommendations, was submitted on 30 June 2009.
The National Human Rights Action Plan developed by the Government in collaboration with civil society	Not achieved. An initial meeting of the Steering Committee on the National Human Rights Action Plan, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice, was held on 24 June 2009, with two civil society participants representing a variety of civil society organizations and five Government ministries.
Civil society organizations issue reports on the human rights situation in Liberia to the general public and to national and international organizations (2006/07: N/A; 2007/08: N/A; 2008/09: 4)	Not achieved. The Steering Committee on the National Human Rights Action Plan initial discussions with civil society organizations concerned the submission of stakeholder reports for the universal periodic review in May 2010. There was no shadow report from civil society organizations since the Government of Liberia did not fulfil its treaty reporting obligations related to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child during the reporting period.
Government of Liberia submits reports on international human rights conventions to the United Nations treaty bodies for review	Achieved. The Government of Liberia report on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was submitted on 13 October 2008 to the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on promoting and protecting human rights	No	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was not constituted and its commissioners were not appointed.
Convening of monthly meetings with Government to advise, monitor and report on the implementation of the public recommendations contained in the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	No	Volume I of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report, which contained broad recommendations, was submitted to the President and legislature on 19 December 2008. Volume II, which contained specific recommendations, was submitted on 30 June 2009.

Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice on promoting and protecting human rights and implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan	No	The Human Rights and Protection Section participated in the initial meeting of the Steering Committee on the National Human Rights Action Plan on 24 June 2009.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Government on obligatory human rights treaty reporting	No	The Government did not set up the Steering Committee intended to coordinate and oversee drafting of State party reports. UNMIL advised the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of its obligation to prepare the universal periodic review report to the Human Rights Council.
Organization of two 3-day workshops and two 1-day training sessions on human rights law for 40 judges, 100 Ministry of Justice officials, including personnel of the Office of the Solicitor General, county attorneys and personnel of the Human Rights Unit and the Corrections Department, as well as public defenders	No	Training and interventions were conducted at the county level with local judicial officials. Main workshops were not held since the establishment of the Judicial Training Institute precipitated a change of approach to the incorporation of human rights training into the main curriculum. Since May 2009 the Judicial Training Institute has placed initial focus on training over 350 Magistrates that lacked funding.
Organization of a 3-day follow-up workshop for 25 Liberia National Police human rights instructors on the implementation of the human rights and law enforcement training programme at the police academy	Yes	A 5-day workshop was held in August 2008 for 38 participants from the Liberia National Police and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. United Nations resource teams of Human Rights Advisers and United Nations police personnel were established to support Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers in training roll-out.
Organization of two 1-day training programmes for 15 commissioners and senior staff of the National Anti-Corruption Commission on the relationship between human rights violations, corruption and sustainable peace	No	The National Anti-Corruption Commission was not fully operational, as the passage of the public service code of conduct by the legislature was being awaited and offices were not furnished during the reporting period.
Organization of one 2-day workshop and follow-up monthly meetings with 30 officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and representatives of the Union of Liberian Orphanages and the Task Force on Orphanages on protecting children from family separation and illegal adoptions and promoting regulatory mechanisms in the management of orphanages	Yes	The one 2-day workshop took place from 1 to 2 May 2008. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the capacity of members of the Union of Liberian Orphanages and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare social workers to improve their understanding in the areas of child rights and institutional care and in respect of the Minimum Standards for the Operation of Orphanages in Liberia. 26 participants attended the workshop. The workshop was conducted earlier than anticipated owing to the availability of resources and the agreement of stakeholders.

Convening and conducting of monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Child Protection Network to discuss strategy development to put in place a functional juvenile justice system	Yes	8 meetings of the Juvenile Justice Forum, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, were held (participants included the Ministry of Gender and Development, UNMIL and international agencies). UNICEF led the development of a comprehensive child justice plan, with the final draft produced in June 2009 with UNMIL support.
Organization of quarterly training programmes for county superintendents and district commissioners in each county on incorporating and implementing a human-rights-based approach in county development plans	No	The training of county superintendents and district commissioners was not carried out by UNMIL. Instead, UNMIL provided human-rights-based approach training to 30 members of civil society organizations in December 2008.
Organization of three 1-day training programmes for 40 personnel from 20 civil society organizations on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan	No	The Steering Committee on the National Human Rights Action Plan was only established on 24 June 2009.
Organization of two 4-day workshops for 60 personnel from civil society organizations on human rights networking, monitoring, reporting and training	Yes	3 trainings sessions and one 1-day workshop was held for 50 members of civil society organizations on human rights at field level. The number of participants was reduced and the number of workshop/training sessions was increased for efficiency purposes.
Organization of three 1-day training programmes for 40 personnel from the Ministry of Labour, the Human Rights Committee of the House of Representatives, labour unions, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities on integrating human rights into business management practices	2	Workshops were held for 45 public and private sector participants and civil society organizations in May 2009. Two follow-up meetings with the National Investment Commission were held in June 2009. The three 1-day training sessions were merged into a 1-day training session for all participants owing to a shift in UNMIL planned priorities and availability of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) resource person. Owing to a high level of interest, a higher than anticipated number of participants from government institutions attended the training.
Convening of monthly discussion sessions with 30 human rights clubs in 15 counties on community human rights awareness activities, including the organization of Human Rights Day celebrations	Yes	Discussion sessions were held with 36 human rights clubs that met with direct support from the Human Rights and Protection Section field teams.
Publication of 4 reports with recommendations on the human rights situation in Liberia and follow-up on their implementation with the Government of Liberia	1	Report published on 3 December 2008. OHCHR issued new procedures on public human rights reporting that require biannual, rather than quarterly, reports. The biannual report for July to December 2008 remained on hold since publication would have coincided with the issuance of volume II of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report.

Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including national reconciliation and the prevention of rape, through 2 videos, a short film for television, radio public service announcements, the distribution of 200,000 flyers, 40,000 posters and 10,000 T-shirts, the hiring of 15 groups of traditional communicators, 2 weekly 45-minute UNMIL Radio programmes and the provision of training courses for 500 journalists on reporting skills and 1 training workshop for media managers	Yes	The UNMIL Public Information Video Unit produced one 5-minute programme for the Conduct and Discipline Unit about sexual abuse and exploitation, which focused on the responsibilities of peacekeepers. In addition, the Video Unit produced one 11-minute video programme about rape prevention and awareness that featured footage from the Stop Rape anti-rape music concert, which was shown on local television. Also, the Video Unit produced a short video programme called *16 Days of Activism* for United Nations television/UNifeed, designed to stop violence against women. Also, from June through December 2008, the Video Unit produced 4 half-hour video programmes and one video promotional for "A Star is Born", a Liberian talent search competition that promotes a strong anti-rape and anti-violence against women message.
	40	Public service announcements on issues of human rights.
		1 short programme for United Nations television/UNifeed produced about self-defence training for young girls.
		UNMIL Radio created special programming for Human Rights Day and produced the twice weekly programmes "The Children's Business" (on child rights), and "One Voice" (on youth rights issues).
	200	T-shirts supporting Human Rights Day.
		In addition, support was provided to the Government to promote the campaign against violence against women during the "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" campaign.
	1	Training workshop organized for media managers on their role in promoting the rule of law in print and electronic media.
		In addition, one 3-day workshop was held for 20 reporters on writing on rape and other sexual and gender-based violence issues. Journalists formed the Anti-rape Reporters' Association.
Planning and implementation of nationwide outreach campaigns to promote the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, involving 15 groups of traditional communicators, videos, the distribution of 100,000 posters and 3,000 T-shirts, 1 short film, the production of 1 public service announcement for television and fortnightly live UNMIL Radio coverage on proceedings of the Truth and	No	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's leadership did not provide the required information or commitment to facilitate UNMIL participation in the outreach and, as such, the campaign was not carried out.
		The video unit recorded a full month of Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings with key actors in the Liberian civil conflict for broadcast on local television stations. However, owing to the sensitive nature of some of the testimonies and at request of the Government the material was not broadcast.

Reconciliation Commission		Twice weekly UNMIL Radio programmes, including "Looking at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission", which covered the proceedings in Monrovia, and in the counties "Let's Face It — Bahtunee", focused on transitional justice issues including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. 10 public service announcements and 3 hours weekly of pre-recorded coverage were produced.
Planning and implementation of 1 outreach campaign on the prevention of rape, involving the production of a drama to be performed during community outreach activities, 1 public service announcement, 1 short film for television and radio public service announcements	Yes	1 "Stop Rape" concert in Monrovia, which featured 20,000 persons, was held on 26 July 2008. 15 groups of traditional communicators also sensitized 20 densely populated communities in Montserrado County. The concert and the community campaigns included a short theatre drama on sexual and gender-based violence issues written for the events.
	2	UNMIL Radio dramas (Memekumah and Creektown) examined the issues surrounding rape.
	20	Public service announcements on sexual exploitation and abuse were produced by UNMIL Radio. In addition, 150,000 flyers, 20,000 posters, 20 banners, 1,500 wristbands and 1,000 stickers were distributed.
Provision of advice through organizing and convening monthly meetings in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism and the Liberia Media Centre on the creation of a national communication strategy to manage public expectations regarding the poverty reduction strategy	No	An initial meeting took place in March 2008 with the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism at which UNMIL was requested to provide funding only for the Ministry and other Liberian organizations to implement the "Lift Liberia" campaign. At that meeting, UNMIL requested delineation of specific areas in the cost of the campaign for its intervention and support. However, when the budget was submitted, UNMIL was requested to underwrite the entire cost of the campaign, which it politely declined since it had no budgetary allocation for such intervention.
Planning and implementation of one 2-day training programme for a total of 20 personnel from women non-governmental organizations on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of women's rights	2	Training programmes were conducted at the field level with 45 personnel on the implementation of women's rights, including standards and methodologies with respect to sexual and gender-based violence, gender and land rights.
Planning and implementation of five 1-day county training workshops on gender and gender-based violence and 5 laws relating to women for a total of 100 staff of the community police	No	Early contacts with community police in the field revealed major sensitivities. Activities were being assessed to determine an effective approach.

Planning and implementation of two 1-day training programmes on gender for a total of 30 commissioners and senior personnel of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights	No	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights was not constituted and its commissioners were not appointed.

Expected accomplishment 3.2: strengthening of the legal, judicial and correctional systems in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
New laws proposed by the Law Reform Commission after review of existing legislation	Not achieved. The Law Reform Commission was established by Executive Order No. 20 of 11 June 2009. The Legal and Judicial System Support Division of UNMIL reviewed and made suggestions for the improvement of the draft bill, amendments to the criminal procedure law, family/domestic relations law, draft law on children and the sexual and gender-based violence prosecution handbook as well as the Magistrate's Benchbook.
Increase in the number of counties with assigned public defence counsel (2006/07: 7; 2007/08: 11; 2008/09: 15)	Achieved. Public defenders were assigned to each of the 15 counties. Each county had a public defender with the exception of Monserrado County, where there were 3 assigned public defenders.
Reduction by 30 per cent in the number of defendants held in Liberian prisons and awaiting trial since 2006/07 (2006/07: 890; 2007/08: 780; 2008/09: 623)	Not achieved. Large numbers of detainees are awaiting trial for serious crimes. The Legal and Judicial System Support Division of UNMIL continued its project aimed at addressing this problem. The Division was tracking records of pretrial detainees through the criminal justice system, collecting data on serious crimes initiated in the court and reviewing case files. Improved police prosecution coordination and case management aimed at the review of five high profile cases that ended in acquittals and the review of county case dockets using the Legal and Judicial System Support Division was scheduled to commence in October 2009. A mobile court at the prison was established, which achieved notable success. However, analysis of the Legal and Judicial System Support Division revealed that 85 per cent of cases disposed were done unlawfully.
Reform of the penal legislation by the Government of Liberia	Not achieved. The Penal Reform Strategic Plan was finalized and submitted to the Assistant Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation. During the strategic planning session for the Ministry of Justice, it was decided to make the reform of the penal legislation as it related to corrections a top priority of the Ministry. The Chairman of the Law Reform Commission had not been confirmed nor had the other two Commissioners been appointed to make the Law Commission functional.

Adoption of an action plan for the reform of gender-insensitive laws by the Government of Liberia	Not achieved. The Government of Liberia priorities were the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the International Women's Colloquium. However, the process of identifying the gender gaps in Liberian laws had begun in May 2009 and was completed in August 2009. UNMIL participated in strategic planning for the judiciary in September 2008 at the National Rule of Law Retreat.
Adoption of a strategic plan for judicial reform by the Government of Liberia	Not achieved. Strategic planning for the judiciary commenced at the National Rule of Law Retreat in September 2008. The strategic plan for the judiciary is yet to be validated. The Ministry of Justice strategic plan has been validated.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice through meetings on a monthly basis to the Law Reform Commission on legal research on law reform and drafting	Yes	The Law Reform Commission was established by Executive Order No. 20 of 11 June 2009. Advice was provided on the law reform bill prior to its passage into law.
Provision of advice through weekly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and prosecutors on the review of case flow procedures and indictments as regards effective criminal case progression	70	Meetings were held with the Ministry of Justice and prosecutors on case flow management and pretrial detention. There was a lower amount of engagement with the Ministry from January to February 2009, when rumours of changes of leadership started and fresh concerted engagement commenced only with the appointment of a new Minister of Justice and Solicitor General after 16 June 2009.
	13	Guidelines, advice, comments and reports.
	4	Terms of reference.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Government of Liberia on the development of the strategic plan for judicial reform	127	Meetings attended with the Minister of Justice, the Solicitor General and the Justices of the Supreme Court on the National Rule of Law Retreat and rule of law issues. Also attended monthly meetings of the Governance and Rule of Law Pillar.
Provision of advice through meetings on a monthly basis to prosecutors on the conduct of rape prosecutions and to the judiciary in each court term on prioritization of rape trials	26	Meetings were held. The establishment of the Sexual Offences Court placed a greater workload on the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Unit of the Ministry of Justice, necessitating a higher rate of meetings and consultations with UNMIL.
		Advice and input were provided with respect to the sexual and gender-based violence prosecution handbook to the Ministry of Justice.

		Attended meetings on sexual and gender-based violence and on the establishment of the sexual and gender-based violence crime unit with the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice.
		Attended sexual and gender-based violence-related meetings with prosecutors and judiciary in counties.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings to 50 Magistrates' Courts and 15 Prosecutors' Offices on the implementation of record-keeping and case-recording procedures	80	Meetings were held.
	5	The Legal and Judicial System Support Division developed five implementation plans for the projects on pretrial detainee case review, docket review, public defence docket review, investigation diary and record-keeping in the Magistrates' Courts.
		Advice was provided to the 50 magistrates in the counties.
	10	Meetings were held on reorganizing files and designing a record-keeping system for civil law court.
		The record-keeping project in Prosecutors' Offices is yet to be implemented. This is unlikely to commence before July 2010, upon the completion of the docket review exercise that the Legal and Judicial System Support Division commenced in October 2009.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings on legal research and sharing of information with the Judicial Inquiry Commission	1	Meeting was held with the Judicial Inquiry Commission. The Government was advised on improvements to the policy and administrative framework of the judiciary. Follow-up meetings failed because of administrative problems between the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
Implementation of a training programme on building capacity in the administration of justice for 90 prosecutors, 65 judges, 380 magistrates, 200 court officials, 50 Ministry of Justice officials, 250 immigration officials, 50 representatives of Government institutions and 50 legal aid providers	37	Training sessions for 40 county attorneys (prosecutors) on the prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence-related cases based on the sexual and gender-based violence prosecution handbook of the Ministry of Justice and 40 city solicitors (prosecutors) on Standards and Criminal Procedure Law.
	11	Magistrates trained. Quarterly training workshops were taken over by the Judicial Institute.
		Two major events affected UNMIL training programmes. The first was the anticipation that the Judicial Institute would commence operations in 2008 or early 2009, and the second was the moratorium placed on training by the Ministry of Justice pending the development of a comprehensive training curriculum of justice officials.

Organization of 3 consultative forums for stakeholders (the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Liberia National Bar Association, the Liberian Law School and civil society) for discussion and formulation of policy proposals as regards traditional justice	5	Consultative forums: the German Centre for International Peace Operations partnered with the Legal and Judicial System Support Division to undertake research on local ownership and the rule of law, while the United States Institute of Peace partnered with the Legal and Judicial System Support Division and the Carter Centre to conduct research on perceptions of customary and alternative justice.
	9	Meetings: the consultative forums were unable to reach sufficient consensus and so there were follow-up meetings by the ad hoc group called the Legal Working Group to review the consensus and divergent views that emerged from the forums. These meetings are continuing and will culminate in a national conference on customary justice to be held from 7 to 10 December 2009.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings and written recommendations to the judiciary on the strengthening of the public defence system	Yes	Drafted proposal for capacity development for public defenders was funded through the Peacebuilding Fund (December 2008).
	19	Meetings.
Planning and implementation of a corrections induction training programme for 280 new recruits, including on first aid, fire safety, HIV/AIDS and gender	70	Correction Officers/recruits were trained. The lower number of Correction Officers/recruits trained was owing to lack of donor funding.
Planning and implementation of a train-the-trainers programme for 12 newly recruited corrections officers and an advanced train-the-trainers course for 12 corrections officers on training skills and correctional issues	12	Officers were trained in a train-the-trainers programme. No advanced train-the-trainers course was held. The Government requested UNMIL support for other projects such as developing job descriptions, performance appraisal and guidelines, scheme of service and interim training for volunteers. In order to ensure that trainers' skills were utilized, an in-service training programme, piloted at Baraga Prison, was initiated.
Planning and implementation of a management training programme for 24 Liberian corrections managers/supervisors	43	Participants benefited from the management training. Output was higher owing to the availability of additional funding.
Provision of assistance to the Government in the development of correctional facilities operations through the co-location of 15 mentors at 12 prisons, to mentor managers and provide an 8-month on-the-job training course to trainee officers who have completed a 3-month intensive corrections induction programme	18	Mentors were co-located at 12 prisons where they mentored managers and provided on-the-job training for corrections officers.

Monitoring of 12 prisons on a monthly basis through co-location of mentors to ensure separation of inmates, review staff performance and workbooks, check logbooks and food supply and ensure that prisoners are legally incarcerated and refurbishment projects are on schedule	No	158 monitoring visits were made to correctional facilities (Monrovia Central Prison, 40 visits; Tubmanburg, 16 visits; Zwedru, 17 visits; Robertsport, 8 visits; Gbarnga, 13 visits; Buchanan, 8 visits; Voinjama, 10 visits; Greenville, 10 visits; Harper, 11 visits; Sanniquellie, 12 visits; Kakata, 6 visits; Bondiway, 5 visits; and Gbarpolu, 2 visits).
Provision of advice through weekly meetings with the Government, non-governmental organizations (Prison Fellowship, ICRC, Merlin, German Agro Action, Save the Children, American Refugee Council, International Legal Assistance Consortium), donors and human rights specialists on correctional system reform	Yes	639 meetings were held. Weekly, biweekly and monthly meetings were held with UNDP and UNHCR regarding the renovation of prisons and the World Food Programme (WFP) regarding the food supply to prisons. Monthly meetings were held with identified partners, NGOs, donor countries representatives and members of civil society that supported the development of the correctional system. Weekly meetings were held with government counterparts both in Monrovia and the various facilities in the field, including ministers, directors, superintendents and budget staff of the Ministry of Justice and county development teams made up of representatives from different government agencies.
Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of the rule of law, involving a weekly UNMIL Radio programme, 100,000 flyers, 5 billboards, 15 groups of traditional communicators, videos and press releases and briefings	3	UNMIL Radio programmes broadcast twice weekly to inform the public about their rights and the rule of law in Liberia ("Community Court", "Dateline Rule of Law" and "Crimewatch").
	70,000	Flyers; the Armed Forces of Liberia produced additional flyers.
	15	Groups of traditional communicators sensitized communities in the 15 counties on respect for the rule of law.
	10	Press releases were issued.
	4	Press briefings were held.
		Collaborated with 91 community policing forums in different communities across the country to distribute "Stop Crime" information.
		In addition, 1,000 T-shirts were produced and 5 interviews conducted weekly on the UNMIL Radio programme "Coffee Break".
	5	Billboards were installed within Monrovia.

Provision of advice through monthly meetings to the Government of Liberia on the establishment of a national framework and related institutions and mechanisms to strengthen protection of girls and women	Yes	27 meetings were held with respect to: planning the International Colloquium to be held in March (8); the design of the 18-month programme to assist in implementing gender commitments in the poverty reduction strategy (2); planning support to the Liberia Teacher-Training Programme with respect to incorporating girl child protection issues into programmes (3); the provision of technical advice to the Ministry of Health on national social welfare policy (5); the provision of technical advice to the Government to develop a child rights bill (3); Liberia National Police Gender Unit and Women and Children Protection Section (2); and the provision of technical advice on the development of standard operation procedure for actors working on gender-based violence (4). In the context of the establishment of a national framework and related institutions and mechanisms to strengthen protection of girls and women, a workshop was held on writing a Liberia report for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; identification of the areas of amendments of the rape law was completed; 3 workshops were held on technical advice on building capacity of the Government; 8 field assessments trips were held to assess the implementation of the joint programme on gender-based violence and national anti-rape campaign; monthly gender-based violence national taskforce meetings were held; and an assessment was carried out of the Liberia National Police Gender Unit.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings to the Ministry of Gender and Development and the organization of 2 national workshops and 3 consultative forums with the Government, legislature and civil society organizations, in particular women non-governmental organizations, to identify gender-insensitive laws and policies (customary and civil laws), as well as on the development of proposals to support the work of the proposed national Law Reform Commission and review of the traditional justice system	No	The delayed preparation of the colloquium consequently delayed the start of the analysis of laws. The Ministry of Gender and Development was mainly focused on the colloquium, the national action plan on United Nations resolution 1325 (2000) and the national gender policy. The process of identification of qualified consultants on analysis of laws was also delayed. The analysis was finalized in August 2009.
Provision of advice through monthly meetings of the security pillar of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee on the coordination with donors on corrections projects	Yes	Advice was given on the coordination with donors on corrections projects through 9 monthly meetings of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee. Meetings scheduled for October 2008, March 2009 and April 2009 were cancelled by the Government of Liberia.

Provision of advice to and coordination with donors through monthly meetings of the governance and rule of law pillar of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee on judicial projects	53	Meetings of the Governance and Rule of Law Pillar were held, in which judicial reform was discussed with national partners. Protection Core Group meetings and biweekly meetings of the rule of law sub-pillar were also held. The Protection Core Group, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, handled human rights and humanitarian law issues that involved vulnerable groups, including women, children, internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees.
	2	Reports were issued on the progress of implementation of the poverty reduction strategy.
	1	Briefing on the review of the outputs and performance of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
		In addition, UNMIL participated in the National Rule of Law Retreat and the 2008 UNDAF annual review with national partners on 26 November 2008.
15 quick-impact projects to strengthen the rule of law	No	38 projects to strengthen the rule of law were approved for implementation mainly in the south-east and border posts in the north, which are the priority areas. Of these, 8 projects were completed, 5 are to be completed before 30 October 2009 and the remaining 25 projects are to be completed by 15 December 2009.
		The lower number of projects implemented during the reporting period stemmed from delayed implementation of projects in the south-east and on border areas owing to the very poor road infrastructure and the heavy rains that hindered the transport of construction materials from Monrovia.

Component 4: support

28. As detailed in the frameworks below, during the reporting period averages of 11,969 military and police personnel and 1,660 civilian staff were provided with the necessary logistical and administrative support, including transportation, communications, information technology, medical and security services. The Mission was able to provide adequate accommodations for 94 per cent of contingent personnel. Major vehicle accidents were reduced, which consequently resulted in an increased rate of vehicle availability. Furthermore, the processing time for the write-off of assets decreased and efforts were made to increase capacity-building activities and to minimize the number of occupational injuries requiring medical attention. The Mission also introduced efficiency measures that resulted in overall cost savings of $2,692,100 with respect to the utilization of its air assets for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of military contingents ($1,209,800), the discontinuation of monthly dedicated flights for cash deliveries in the regions ($141,800), controlled measures applied in the consumption of diesel fuel for generators through partial synchronization ($210,200), in respect of spare parts for

communications and information technology equipment through standardization and replacement of obsolete items ($1,130,300). In addition, with regard to service improvements, economies of scale were achieved through migration to a terrestrial network from satellite-based networks and the use of virtual server technology in place of physical servers, resulting in a reduction by some 10 per cent in the number of actual servers used. The Mission also sought enhanced contingent-owned equipment resource management through the establishment of a contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding review board.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of troops provided with standard accommodations to 90 per cent (2006/07: 62 per cent; 2007/08: 75 per cent; 2008/09: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 94 per cent of troops were provided with standard accommodations.
Reduction in the number of major vehicle accidents (accidents with a repair cost of more than $500) (2006/07: 78; 2007/08: 76; 2008/09: 65)	Achieved. 51 major vehicle accidents occurred. The lower number of major accidents resulted from an extensive and continuous road safety campaign and the implementation of a mandatory all-terrain driving training programme for all staff.
Increase in the vehicle availability rate to 92 per cent (2006/07: 88 per cent; 2007/08: 90 per cent; 2008/09: 92 per cent)	Not achieved. An 85 per cent vehicle availability rate achieved. The lower rate of vehicle availability stemmed from longer downtime of vehicles during regular maintenance and repair owing to delayed delivery of spare parts and delayed maintenance and repairs carried out by outsourced vendors as and when required.
Reduction in the average number of days for the write-off of assets (2006/07: 148; 2007/08: 115; 2008/09: 80)	Achieved. The number of days for write-off averaged 64. Better than planned reduction in write-off days resulted from the increased number of meetings of the Local Property Survey Board and streamlining of the approval process for administrative write-off cases.
Increase in national staff participation in training courses organized by the Mission (2006/07: 75 per cent; 2007/08: 78 per cent; 2008/09: 82 per cent)	Not achieved. 75 per cent of national staff participated in training courses organized by the Mission. The lower national staff participation rate resulted from most national staff having attended training courses provided by the Integrated Mission Training Centre in previous years.

Reduction by 30 per cent in the average number of occupational injuries per month requiring medical treatment (2006/07: N/A; 2007/08: 14; 2008/09: 11)	Achieved. Occupational injuries averaged 6.6 per month. Better than planned reduction in occupational injuries resulted from increased occupational health and safety audit/inspections conducted in Monrovia and the Sectors, as well as regular workplace health and safety monitoring visits in the warehouses and workshops in Monrovia; quarterly occupational health and safety council meetings, regular task force meetings, a fifth construction safety task force approved by the council members to focus on promotion health and safety in construction and prevention of work-related injuries/diseases in construction, as well as seven regional occupational health and safety committees initiated in the Sectors; and increased occupational health and safety awareness and trainings in the Mission.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Consolidation of help desk functions and integration with the network operations centre, switchboard operator and call centre to provide a "one-stop shop" for all customer service support related to communications and information technology	Yes	The Service Desk is fully operational and provided integrated help desk functions and network operations (switchboard operator and call centre), which provide a "one-stop shop" for all customer service support related to communications and information technology.
Standardization of information and communications technology infrastructure to facilitate maintenance and inventory management (e.g., reduce microwave radios from 7 to 2 types)	Yes	90 per cent of microwave links have been standardized. The remaining 10 per cent will be standardized by end of 2009. Standardization of the remaining information and communications technology infrastructure was 70 per cent completed.
Streamline automatic submission of rebookings for cancelled flights	Yes	Passenger rebooking in case of cancelled flights has been streamlined. Passenger notices are posted on the UNMIL Intranet for the information of UNMIL staff members, including UNMIL staff acting as liaison for non-United Nations passengers.
Enhancement of safe-driving and rough-terrain-driving training in order to improve skill levels across the Mission, thereby enhancing safety and security of staff and assets	1,256	Drivers attended the mandatory all-terrain-driving training programme (compared to a total 249 trainees in the 2007/08 period). Regional Transport Officers, 2 United Nations police officers and 1 Security Officer attended the train-the-trainers programme in all terrain driving.

	296	Staff trained on off-road driving from July 2008 to January 2009. Following the issuance of the information circular (No. 2009/010), a total of 960 staff were trained.
Planning and implementation of environmentally friendly alternatives for construction and waste-disposal functions	45	Hiclear waste treatment systems (a prefabricated septic system used for treating domestic waste, night soil and other household waste water) were installed in 10 key locations. 60 per cent of buildings, roads and bridges constructed took into account environmental issues that included the reuse, reduction and recycling of some materials.
Centralization and enhancement of the storage facilities of combat ration packs to minimize waste or damage in contingent locations	Yes	85 per cent of combat ration packs are stored at the rations contractor's temperature-controlled warehouse in Monrovia, while the remaining 15 per cent are stored within temperature-controlled rooms at each Sector headquarters and contingent locations.
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 11,272 military contingent personnel, 152 military observers, 440 United Nations police officers and 605 formed police personnel	10,659	Average military contingent strength (included 250 military personnel in Sierra Leone). The lower average strength stemmed from the unplanned repatriation of one battalion.
	172	Military observers strength. The higher average strength stemmed from higher actual average deployment of military observers.
	479	Average United Nations police strength. The higher average strength stemmed from higher actual deployments of police personnel.
	658	Average formed police units strength. The higher average strength stemmed from increased authorized strength of formed police units by 240 personnel based on Security Council resolution 1836 (2008).
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	Major equipment (4,860 items) and self-sustainment (capabilities in 18 logistic categories) were verified, monitored and inspected monthly.
Storage of a 14-day supply of reserve combat rations and bottled water for an average of 12,469 military and police personnel	No	Reserve combat rations averaged a 10.4-day supply and bottled water a 7.9-day supply, based on actual consumption and stock replenishment delivery dates.

		The lower available number of combat ration packs and bottled water supply resulted from late arrival of supplies.
Administration of 1,849 civilian staff, comprising 549 international staff, 1,049 national staff, including 57 National Officers, and 251 United Nations Volunteers	474	Average international staff.
	963	Average national staff (including an average of 43 National Officers).
	223	Average United Nations Volunteers.
		The overall lower levels of deployment of civilian staff stemmed from difficulties experienced by the Mission in the recruitment and retention of specialist and senior candidates in the context of the perceived downsizing of the Mission.
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all new military, United Nations police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendation for disciplinary action	Yes	Sexual exploitation and abuse and conduct and discipline training was delivered as part of the induction training with respect to a total of 1,451 newly arrived personnel (204 civilians staff, 837 military personnel and 410 United Nations police officers).
		Refresher training was conducted on conduct and discipline issues for all categories of personnel (6,037 personnel) and sexual exploitation and abuse focal points.
Implementation of the conduct and discipline database to track, monitor and report on conduct and discipline cases and follow-up action	Yes	A Misconduct Tracking System was established.
		1 Reports Officer was recruited and 2 staff members were trained for data entry and monitoring of cases.
Planning and implementation of occupational health and safety training for 40 personnel	425	Personnel trained in Occupational Health and Safety (411 civilian staff, 2 military personnel and 12 United Nations police).
		A higher number of personnel were trained owing to the strategy of section-targeted training, where all staff of a section were targeted in a number of training sessions.
Planning and implementation of 6 training visits to 7 sectors in 15 counties through the Integrated Mission Training Centre's training road show	26	Training visits.
	8	Sector locations (including at the UNMIL terminal at Roberts International Airport).
		(1,187 staff trained)
		The opening of the Integrated Mission Training Centre Career Development Centre in November 2008 allowed more visits to the sectors.

Implementation of a national staff capacity-building project, with 120 staff assessed and certified in 10 vocational skills areas and 60 administration staff certified in professional administration	228	National staff assessed and certified.
	20	Vocational skills.
		The Integrated Mission Training Centre, in cooperation with the appropriate sections/units, developed skills criteria for 10 additional vocational areas. A combination of the higher number of vocational skills, the improved outreach of the programme and increased cooperation from sections/units resulted in the higher number of staff assessed and certified.
	86	Staff certified in professional administration.
		The higher number of staff were certified in professional administration stemmed from a greater response to the Professional Administration course from UNMIL sections/units.
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 50 military/formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in 8 administrative sectors covering all 15 counties	81	Military/formed police unit sites maintained (72 military and 9 formed police unit sites).
	5	United Nations police premises maintained.
	19	Civilian staff premises maintained (13 sites are for civilians only and in 6 sites military personnel are co-located with civilian staff).
		The higher number of sites resulted from increased number of formed police units deployed to the sectors, the co-location of United Nations police and Liberia National police facilities and the increased number of military/formed police unit sites accommodated in hard wall facilities.
	8	Administrative sectors.
	15	Counties.
Construction of 5 military/formed police unit sites in accordance with the consolidation and drawdown plan and co-location of 25 United Nations police premises with Liberian National police in 15 counties	21	Military/formed police unit sites constructed upgraded, rehabilitated and refurbished.
	4	United Nations police premises were co-located with Liberia National Police.
	15	Counties.
		The higher number of sites constructed (total of 7) resulted from the implementation of the Force overwatch strategy and consolidation plans combined with the deployment of an additional formed police unit under the terms of Security Council resolution 1836 (2008).

		The change by the Mission in its plans for the co-location of United Nations police with the Liberia National Police resulted in fewer police officers co-located.
Provision of sanitation services, including sewerage and garbage collection and disposal for 97 locations	86	Location serviced. The lower number of serviced locations were owed to the drawdown of troops.
Operation and maintenance of 42 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 30 locations	41	United Nations-owned water treatment plants were operational. The lower number of operational United Nations-owned water treatment plants was owed to the drawdown of troops.
	30	Locations.
Operation, repair and maintenance of 1,027 United Nations-owned generators in 4 sectors and 15 counties	1,081	Generators operated and maintained (including 398 in stock, 35 written-off and 256 pending write-off).
	4	Sectors.
	15	Counties.
Storage and supply of 15.4 million litres of diesel fuel and lubricants for 1,027 United Nations-owned generators and for approximately 236 contingent-owned generators	14.6	Million litres of diesel fuel and lubricants supplied for 392 United Nations-owned and 353 contingent-owned generators. Lower consumption of diesel and lubricants resulted from the implementation of enhanced control measures and frequent spot checks and assessment of actual generator fuel consumption, as well as the new policy of issuance of oil for vehicle and generators on the basis of quantity of waste oil returned to the quantities of lubricants.
Maintenance and renovation of 660 km of main and secondary supply routes and 39 bridges	660	Kilometres of main and secondary supply routes maintained and renovated.
	36	Bridges maintained and renovated. Bridges already repaired were intact, while other bridges deteriorated less rapidly than anticipated. In addition, 22 culverts and 4 airfield runways were repaired on the basis of the operational requirements of the Mission.
Construction of 60 culverts and 4 bridges on main and secondary supply routes	3	Culverts constructed.
	6	Bridges constructed. The lower number of culverts constructed stemmed from the cancellation of purchase order, since reinforced concrete pipes were not cost effective.

		The higher number of bridges reflected the actual requirements of the Mission and the change in its operational needs.
Maintenance and repair of 7 airfields and their aviation/navigation infrastructure and facilities and 35 helicopter-landing sites in 35 locations	7	Airfields maintained.
	35	Helicopter-landing sites.
	35	Locations.
Provision of essential supplies and services to 1,849 civilian staff and 440 United Nations police, 152 military observers, 130 staff officers and other personnel, including workers in the Mission	Yes	All civilian staff, United Nations police, military observers and staff officers on the ground, and other entitled personnel, were provided the required supplies and services. An average of 474 international staff, 963 national staff, 223 United Nations Volunteers, 172 military observers and 100 staff officers.
Provision of effective and efficient asset-disposal services to the Mission	Yes	6,519 non-expendable assets with an inventory value of US$ 11.9 million were disposed.
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,343 United Nations-owned vehicles, engineering and material handling equipment, and trailers, including 16 armoured vehicles, at 10 workshops in 8 locations (Monrovia, Buchanan, Zwedru, Harper, Tubmanburg, Voinjama, Gbarnga and Greenville)	1,461	United Nations-owned vehicles (engineering and materials handling equipment and 46 trailers), including 17 armoured vehicles. The higher number of vehicles resulted from the delayed write-off of 102 vehicles.
	10	Workshops.
	8	Locations.
Supply of 11.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,125 United Nations-owned and 1,825 contingent-owned vehicles	10.9	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied to 1,415 United Nations-owned and 1,657 contingent-owned vehicles. The lower quantity of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied resulted from increased percentage of off-the-road vehicles.
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for United Nations civilian personnel and staff officers from their accommodation to Mission facilities/premises	Yes	Passenger volume with respect to 28 routes/destinations totalled 197,603.
Supply of 480,000 gallons of water per day to 34 premises/facilities	482,075	Average monthly gallons supplied. Higher monthly average is based on the actual requirements of the Mission.

Air transportation

Operation of 3 fixed-wing and 21 rotary-wing aircraft, including 14 military aircraft	3	Fixed-wing aircraft operated.
	21	Rotary-wing aircraft (14 military type aircraft and 7 commercial).
Supply of 13.7 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations	13.5	Million litres of aviation fuel supplied. The lower quantity of aviation fuel resulted from the repatriation of two helicopters in April 2009.
2,344 flight hours for 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 10,515 flight hours for 21 helicopters, including 2,158 flight hours for border patrols, including troop insertions for foot patrols, and 600 flying hours of regional troop rotations	2,032	Flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft.
	9,179	Flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft. Comprised 6,920 flight hours for within-mission passengers and cargo flights, 1,845 flight hours for border patrols, 57 flight hours for CASEVAC/MEDEVAC and search and rescue operations, 466 flight hours for out-of-mission support and 1,923 flight hours for other tasks (crew day and night training/positioning/repositioning flights). In addition, 1,208 flight hours were in support of West African troop rotations for UNOCI, UNAMID, UNIFIL, MINURCAT and MONUC.

Naval transportation

Operation of 1 coastal freighter	Yes	Transported men and material in support of the Mission and other United Nations agencies.
Supply of 820,000 litres of diesel for naval transportation	700,000	Litres of fuel supplied. The lower number of litres of fuel stemmed from off-hire periods.

Communications

Operation and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	Earth station hub operated and maintained.
Operation and maintenance of 27 very small aperture terminal systems and 33 telephone exchanges	18	Very small aperture terminal systems operated and maintained. The lower number of terminals stemmed from the progressive migration of the Mission's infrastructure from a satellite-based network to a terrestrial microwave-based network.
	33	Telephone exchanges.

Operation and maintenance of a terrestrial microwave network consisting of 96 links to provide voice, fax, video and data communications to 86 sites (locations supported with voice/data) within the Mission	166	Digital microwave links operated and maintained. The higher number of microwave links primarily stemmed from the progressive migration of the Mission's infrastructure from a satellite-based network to a terrestrial microwave-based network.
Operation and maintenance of 95 VHF/VHF repeaters, 5,401 radios, 111 satellite telephones and 818 mobile telephones to provide mobile voice services	62	UHF/VHF repeaters operated and maintained and transmitters (should read 59 UHF/VHF rather than 95 VHF/VHF in the planned). The higher number of repeaters stemmed from the standardization of the Mission's VHF security channel in all regions and the installation of a United Nations police VHF back-up channel in Monrovia.
	5,300	Radios operated and maintained. The lower number of radios stemmed from the drawdown of the military component of the Mission.
	111	Satellite telephones operated and maintained.
	897	Mobile telephones operated and maintained. The higher number of mobile telephones stemmed from enhanced mobile telephone coverage by the cellular service provider in areas previously with little or no coverage leading to increased demand for the service with the consequential increased issuance of cellular phones.
Information technology		
Operations and maintenance of information technology infrastructure comprising 79 routers, 122 servers, 2,404 desktop computers, 683 laptop computers, 594 printers and 80 digital senders	79	Routers operated and maintained.
	118	Servers operated and maintained. The lower number of servers stemmed from greater reliance on the Mission's virtualization of infrastructure.
	2,370	Desktop computers operated and maintained. The lower number of desktop computers stemmed from the implementation of the UNMIL new policy in the distribution of desktop and laptop computers established at the level of 50:50 in the context of the development of a robust wireless network, whereby UNMIL offices allow staff members, accessing the UNMIL network from different locations, to be mobile.

	757	Laptop computers operated and maintained.
		The higher number of laptops stemmed from the implementation of the new policy for laptop issuance (also see above).
	468	Printers operated and maintained.
		The lower number of printers stemmed from the withdrawal of stand-alone printers and standardization on multifunctional printers.
	48	Digital senders operated and maintained.
		The lower number of digital senders stemmed from the withdrawal of stand-alone printers and standardization on multifunctional printers.
	40	Locations.
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 31 level-1 clinics, two level-2 hospitals and one level-3 hospital in the Mission area for all Mission personnel, staff of United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	31	Level-1 clinics.
	3	Level-2 hospitals.
	1	Level-3 hospital.
		Consultations comprised 94,246 at the level-1 clinics, 22,716 at the level-2 hospitals and 7,845 at the level-3 hospital.
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including medical evacuation to level-4 hospitals in Ghana and South Africa	137	Medical evacuations.
	45	Medical repatriations.
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	5,541	Persons voluntarily counselled and tested.
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	4,205	Persons participated in awareness and sensitization training.
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all of the Mission area	Yes	Mission, administrative and regional headquarters were guarded and provided with security services by Mission and contracted personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis.

Semi-annual updated security plan, including 2 security risk assessments	Yes	Security risk assessment carried out in September 2008 and March 2009 and the security plan updated in November 2008 and May 2009.
Implementation of the Mission warden plan, including the integrated security management system on an annual basis	Yes	Mission warden plan, including integrated security management system, was updated, tested and implemented.
Update of country-specific minimum operational security standards/minimum operational residential security standards survey annually	Yes	Surveys on country-specific minimum operational security standards/minimum operational residential security standards was completed and schemes updated twice per year.
Planning and implementation of security training programmes for 30 national and 34 international security staff, including fire protection/prevention/incident command/basic fire response, SMG/M4 instructor certification and firearms instructor recertification	36	National staff trained.
	100	International staff trained.
		The higher number of personnel trained stemmed primarily from mandatory firearms requalifications. International Security Officers were also trained in the Department of Safety and Security Field Security Training Programme and the Emergency Trauma Bag Training Programme and newly recruited national security staff were also trained.

III. Resource performance

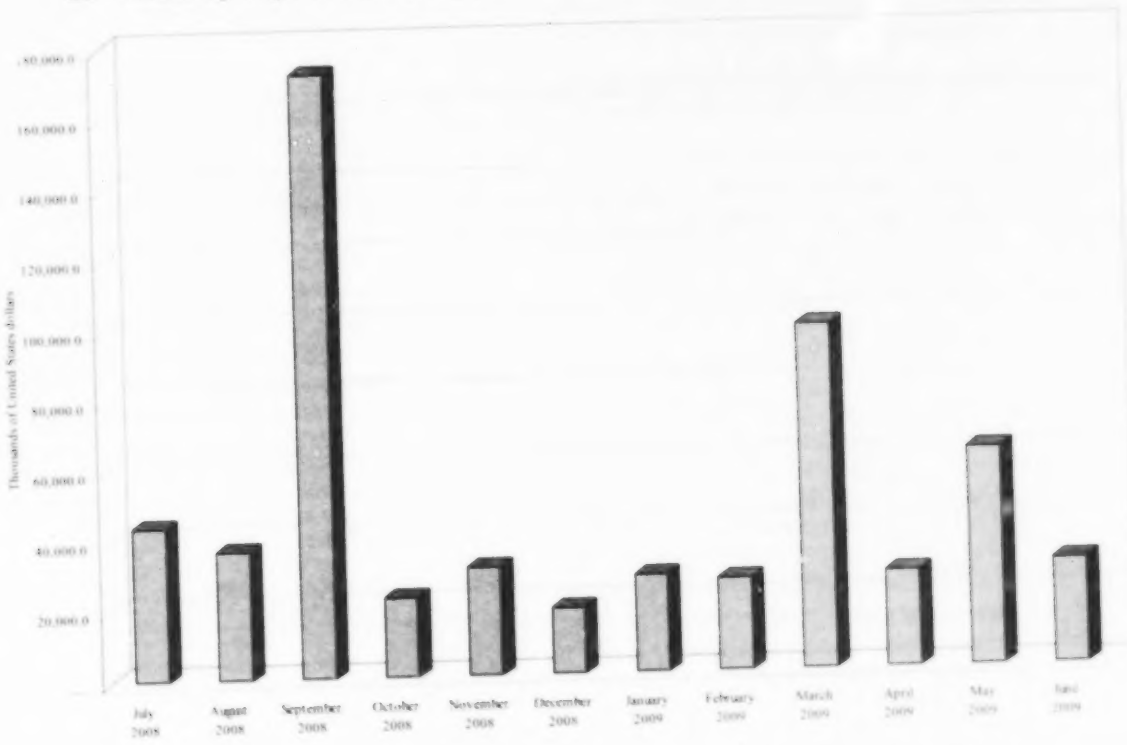
A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) / (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 047.0	9 531.0	(1 484.0)	(18.4)
Military contingents	252 288.5	242 075.8	10 212.7	4.0
United Nations police	22 942.4	26 515.0	(3 572.6)	(15.6)
Formed police units	14 723.4	15 046.2	(322.8)	(2.2)
Subtotal	**298 001.3**	**293 168.0**	**4 833.3**	**1.6**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	85 478.6	86 164.9	(686.3)	(0.8)
National staff	18 670.1	16 737.8	1 932.3	10.3
United Nations Volunteers	10 783.8	11 452.2	(668.4)	(6.2)
General temporary assistance	361.4	570.6	(209.2)	(57.9)
Subtotal	**115 293.9**	**114 925.5**	**368.4**	**0.3**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	979.9	961.2	18.7	1.9
Official travel	2 448.7	2 588.6	(139.9)	(5.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	60 657.7	58 472.0	2 185.7	3.6
Ground transportation	15 977.9	17 850.6	(1 872.7)	(11.7)
Air transportation	63 448.9	64 502.6	(1 053.7)	(1.7)
Naval transportation	3 059.0	3 031.3	27.7	0.9
Communications	17 539.3	14 861.1	2 678.2	15.3
Information technology	5 263.1	6 332.2	(1 069.1)	(20.3)
Medical	11 201.5	10 173.6	1 027.9	9.2
Special equipment	4 005.4	2 217.4	1 788.0	44.6
Other supplies, services and equipment	4 831.4	3 396.1	1 435.3	29.7
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	988.7	11.3	1.1
Subtotal	**190 412.8**	**185 375.4**	**5 037.4**	**2.6**
Gross requirements	**603 708.0**	**593 468.9**	**10 239.1**	**1.7**
Staff assessment income	11 641.3	11 468.9	172.4	1.5
Net requirements	**592 066.7**	**582 000.0**	**10 066.7**	**1.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	52.8	52.8	—	—
Total requirements	**603 760.8**	**593 521.7**	**10 239.1**	**1.7**

[a] Includes $52,800 from the Government of Germany for premises.

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



29. Higher expenditure in the months of September 2008 and March and May 2009 pertained to the recording of obligations for the reimbursement of contributing governments for the services rendered by their military contingents and formed police units personnel.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	4 567.8
Other/miscellaneous income	2 772.5
Prior-period adjustments	(19.9)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	6 250.0
Total	**13 570.4**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	43 023.2
Formed police units	2 510.4
Subtotal	**45 533.6**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	22 613.6
Communications	8 306.9
Medical	9 191.9
Special equipment	2 217.4
Subtotal	**42 329.8**
Total	**87 863.4**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 November 2008	7 November 2008
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 November 2008	7 November 2008
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.6	1 November 2008	7 November 2008
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.00-5.00		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	2 949.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**2 949.7**

[a] Including the rental value of Government-provided facilities and exemptions from aviation and naval transportation fees and taxes.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	($1 484.0)	(18.4%)

30. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to slower than anticipated drawdown in the level of deployment of military observers (projected average of 160 observers compared to the actual average of 172 observers) combined with the increase in the applicable rates of mission subsistence allowance payments effective 1 July 2008, which rose by 11.5 per cent with respect to the first 30 days (budgeted rate of $191 per person per day compared to the actual rate of $213 per person per day) and 4.1 per cent in respect of after the first 30 days (budgeted rate of $123 per person per day compared to the actual rate of $128 per person per day).

	Variance	
Military contingents	$10 212.7	4.0%

31. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the faster than projected drawdown in the level of deployment of contingent personnel during the reporting period. While it was projected that an average strength of 11,502 contingent personnel would be deployed for the period, actual deployment averaged 10,659 personnel, which resulted in reduced requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of troop-contributing governments for services rendered by their contingent personnel and contingent-owned major equipment, as well as rations owing to the purchase of reserve ration packs for 7 rather than 14 days and the non-purchase of bottled water owing to the utilization of existing stocks.

32. The overall savings were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the emplacement, the rotation and the repatriation travel owing to the higher than budgeted cost of rotation and repatriation travel (budgeted rate of $1,362 per person for one-way travel of military contingent personnel and $2,613 per person with respect to staff officers compared to actual average cost of $1,468 and $3,970 per person per one-way travel with respect to contingent personnel and staff officers, respectively) as well as freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the repatriation of a greater quantity of equipment than projected in the light of the faster than anticipated drawdown of military contingents.

	Variance	
United Nations police	($3 572.6)	(15.6%)

33. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the slower than projected drawdown in the level of deployment of United Nations police officers (projected average of 463 police officers compared to the actual average of 479 officers) combined with the increase in the applicable rates of mission subsistence allowance payments effective 1 July 2008, which rose by 11.5 per cent with respect to the first 30 days (budgeted rate of $191 per person per day compared to the actual rate of $213 per person per day) and 4.1 per cent in respect of after the first 30 days

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

(budgeted rate of $123 per person per day compared to the actual rate of $128 per person per day), as well as higher than anticipated cost of rotation travel (budgeted cost of $4,435 per person per round trip air fare compared to the actual average cost of $5,510 per person per round trip).

	Variance	
Formed police units	($322.8)	(2.2%)

34. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the increased strength of formed police units personnel from 605 to 845 personnel, as authorized by the Security Council under the terms of its resolution 1836 (2008), which resulted in additional requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of contributing governments for services rendered by their contingent personnel and emplacement and rotation travel, as well as freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

35. The additional requirements were offset in part by savings with respect to rations owing to the non-purchase of reserve ration packs and bottled water since the Mission made use of its existing stocks of these items and the cost of reimbursement of contributing governments for use of contingent-owned equipment owing to a high rate of un-serviceability and non-deployment of major equipment.

	Variance	
International staff	($686.3)	(0.8%)

36. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to common staff cost owing to the conversion of 64 staff members from appointment of limited duration to fixed-term appointments with attendant entitlements of dependency allowance, education grant and family visits and home leave, combined with increased net base salary and common staff costs effective 1 January 2009. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by savings that stemmed from an actual vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent compared to the budgeted rate of 10 per cent in respect of mission subsistence allowance and hazardous duty station payments, which was compounded by staff being away from the mission area who were not paid hazardous allowance.

	Variance	
National staff	$1 932.3	10.3%

37. The variance under this heading is attributable to higher than anticipated vacancy rates with respect to the recruitment of National Officers (budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent compared to the actual average rate of 24 per cent) and national General Service staff (budgeted vacancy rate of 5 per cent compared to the actual average rate of 7.1 per cent). The overall savings was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to hazardous duty station allowance paid to staff who worked on weekends and public holidays in connection with preparatory work with respect to the introduction of the new human resources reform measures effective 1 July 2009.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($668.4)	(6.2%)

38. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the increase in the rate of volunteers living allowance for the dependency category of payments and the rate of hazard pay effective March and January 2009, respectively, as well as the payment of a settling-in grant with respect to 68 Volunteers at an actual rate of $4,323 per person, compared to budgeted requirements in respect of 62 Volunteers at a rate of $4,134 per person.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($209.2)	(57.9%)

39. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the full incumbency of the international general temporary assistance positions for the entirety of the reporting period combined with a 2 per cent increase in the base salary with respect to professional and field service staff effective 1 January 2009, as well as the higher than anticipated grade level of the professional staff (budgeted P-4, step 6 compared to the actual of P-4, step 14), in addition to the unforeseen cost of 14 individual contractors who served as translators and interpreters between the local population and military personnel.

	Variance	
Official travel	($139.9)	(5.7%)

40. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to increased travel undertaken by military and police officials and other Mission personnel outside of the mission area in connection with attendance of conferences, meetings and workshops and the conduct of selection assessment tests in respect of police-contributing countries and within the mission area in connection with administrative and technical support to the sectors that necessitated travel outside of Monrovia, combined with the unforeseen cost of travel of the technical assessment mission to Liberia. The additional requirements with respect to non-training travel was offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to training-related travel owing to the Mission policy of providing training for its personnel in-mission wherever possible, thereby widening access to capacity development and skill enhancement of staff and the utilization of Mission flights with respect to travel for training purposes.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$2 185.7	3.6%

41. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of troop-contributing governments for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment owing to the faster than anticipated drawdown of military contingent personnel that resulted in an actual average strength of 10,659 personnel compared to a planned average of 11,502 personnel; the rental of premises owing to the relocation of military contingent personnel from rented premises to Mission-provided accommodations on property provided under the status-of-forces agreement; alteration and renovation services owing to the non-utilization of resources planned for the upgrading and the

renovation of airport terminals and airfields; maintenance services owing to lower actual requirements with respect to fire-alarm system maintenance, the replacement of electrical boom gates with non-electrical boom gates at a lower cost, generator maintenance owing to the acquisition of new generators and the non-establishment of contracts for the repair and maintenance of security X-ray machines and explosive detectors; construction services owing to lower requirements for cement for various construction projects in the light of its availability from existing stocks, and the acquisition of water and septic tanks owing to lower quantity and price of water bladders (planned acquisition of 45 units at a cost of $4,790 per unit, compared to the actual purchase of 16 units at $2,075 per unit) in the light of available stocks.

42. The overall savings were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to security services owing to increased claims for reimbursement for residential security measures such as generator fuel, which increased from $400 per month to $700 per month in the light of increased fuel prices, security guards and improvement of residence with respect to military observers, staff officers and United Nations police personnel; the acquisition of 55 sets of generators, rather than 32 owing to non-suitability of certain category of generators owing to the weather conditions in Liberia combined with the end-of-the-life cycle of small and medium capacity generators, as well as to support the deployment of two additional formed police units; petrol, oil and lubricants owing to a 4.4 per cent increase in the price of diesel fuel (budgeted price of $0.7423 per litre compared to the actual average price of $0.775 per litre); and maintenance supplies owing to the purchase of plumbing materials and supplies for the repair and maintenance of camps for the two additional formed police units and other campsites.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($1 872.7)	(11.7%)

43. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to the unforeseen acquisition of one fire truck in the context of the upgrading of the fire safety position of the Mission; petrol, oil and lubricants owing to a 4.4 per cent increase in the price of diesel fuel; and the high cost of repairs and maintenance with respect to the Mission's aged vehicle fleet at an outsourced contractor workshop.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($1 053.7)	(1.7%)

44. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the increased cost of rental and operation of the Mission's helicopter fleet, which stemmed from the deployment of the additional Mi-26 helicopter in connection with the transport of troops and equipment, which was not feasible by sea owing to the blockage of the seaport by a sunken commercial vessel; a 9.8 per cent increase in the price of aviation fuel (budgeted price of $0.8335 per litre compared to the actual price of $0.9154 per litre) combined with additional flights conducted by the Mi-26 helicopter and the B-757-200 fixed-wing aircraft in support of medical evacuation to the level IV hospital; and ground handling charges owing to additional landing cost incurred at various airports in the context of the rotation of military contingents through the utilization of the Mission's long-range aircraft.

45. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by savings under the rental and operation of the Mission's fleet of fixed-winged aircraft owing to the receipt of income generated in respect of support flights provided by the Mission in the rotation of military contingents of other peacekeeping operations throughout Africa and the Middle East.

	Variance	
Communications	$2 678.2	15.3%

46. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of troop-contributing governments for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment owing to the faster than anticipated drawdown of military contingent personnel, which resulted in an actual average strength of 10,659 personnel compared to a planned average of 11,502 personnel combined with some troop-contributing countries not being fully self-sustained in communications equipment; spare parts owing to discontinuation by the manufacturer of production of the MD-110 (Ericsson) telephone exchanges combined with the obsolescence and uneconomical repairs of certain communications equipment; and public information services owing to the non-implementation of the second phase of the anti-rape campaign and activities to publicize the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

47. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to the acquisition of communications equipment owing to the need to establish connectivity through microwave links for new formed police units camps, the purchase of HF and VHF radio equipment in the light of increased minimum operating security standards compliance for existing and new vehicles, the replacement of telephone exchanges in use by UNMIL that had become obsolete, which were discontinued by the manufacturer and were uneconomical to repair, and one telephone exchange that was damaged by fire and rendered unserviceable, as well as additional requirements with respect to commercial communications owing to delayed implementation of terrestrial Internet service to the Mission in the light of unstable power conditions at microwave sites utilized to transport the Internet traffic from Côte d'Ivoire to the UNMIL network.

	Variance	
Information technology	($1 069.1)	(20.3%)

48. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to the replacement of obsolete desktop and laptop computers, servers and non-standardized network switches that were uneconomical to repair, as well as spare parts and supplies owing to the purchase of increased quantities of consumables in the light of the delayed delivery of network printers. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by savings with respect to licences, fees and rental software owing to discounts obtained for the bulk purchase of licences and information technology services owing to lower than anticipated charges for centrally managed services in the context of the cost-sharing arrangements with respect to existing, new and expanding missions.

	Variance	
Medical	$1 027.9	9.2%

49. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of troop-contributing governments for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment owing to the faster than anticipated drawdown of military contingent personnel that resulted in an actual average strength of 10,659 personnel compared to a planned average of 11,502 personnel combined with a number of contingents not being fully self-sustained in medical equipment and reduced requirements for supplies owing to the utilization of existing stocks of drugs and medical consumables.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$1 788.0	44.6%

50. The variance under this heading is attributable to reduced requirements with respect to the cost of reimbursement of troop-contributing governments for contingent-owned self-sustainment equipment owing to the faster than anticipated drawdown of military contingent personnel combined with some troop-contributing countries not being fully self-sustained in explosive ordnance devices in the light of lack of protective gear and observation equipment, particularly night observation equipment and Global Positioning Systems and laser range finders.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1 435.3	29.7%

51. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to other freight and related costs owing to a lower quantity of inter-mission shipments than anticipated; uniforms, flags and decals owing to the issuance of fewer medals than anticipated in the light of lagged rotation of contingents beyond the standard six-month intervals and actual lower unit cost of uniforms for transport drivers; non-acquisition and lower unit prices with respect to equipment such as fixed and hand-held weather stations, windstock, bird-scaring devices and baggage conveyor belts, as well as staff welfare equipment; bank charges owing to lower than anticipated remittances; and other services owing to lower than anticipated requirements with respect to projects related to staff recreation, including satellite television subscriptions.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

52. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIL are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $10,239,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2009 amounting to $13,570,400 from interest income ($4,567,800), other/miscellaneous income ($2,772,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($6,250,000), offset by prior-period adjustments ($19,900).**